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# Contents

|   | Page |
|---|------|
| <i>The entry into force of the New Yaounde convention and the Arusha agreement — by Mr Jean-François Deniau, member of the Commission</i>                                       | 5    |
| <br>PART ONE: FEATURES AND DOCUMENTS  |      |
| Chapter I: <i>Work of the Court of Justice of the European Communities in 1970</i>  | 11   |
| Chapter II: <i>Community, United States, Japan: Trade policy — Problems and outlook — Address by Professor Dahrendorf, member of the Commission, to the European Parliament</i> | 20   |
| Chapter III: <i>Reorganization of the Joint Research Centre</i>   | 31   |
| <br>PART TWO: COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES IN DECEMBER 1970   |      |
| Chapter I: <i>Establishment and functioning of the common market</i>  | 39   |
| — Free movement of goods  | 39   |
| — Competition policy  | 44   |
| — Taxation policy   | 48   |
| — Freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services   | 48   |
| Chapter II: <i>Towards economic and monetary union</i>  | 50   |
| — Economic, monetary and financial policy   | 50   |
| — Regional policy   | 54   |
| — Social policy   | 55   |
| — Agricultural policy   | 59   |
| — Industrial, scientific and technical research and development policy  | 65   |
| — Energy policy   | 69   |
| — Transport policy  | 71   |

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Chapter III: <i>External relations</i>                           | 77  |
| — Enlargement of the Community                                   | 77  |
| — Relations with Mediterranean countries                         | 79  |
| — Relations with the Associated African States and<br>Madagascar | 80  |
| — Relations with non-member countries                            | 83  |
| — Commercial policy  | 85  |
| — Commodities and world agreements                               | 87  |
| — The Community and the developing countries                     | 89  |
| — The Community and international organizations                  | 89  |
| Chapter IV: <i>Institutions and organs</i>                       | 91  |
| — European Parliament  | 91  |
| — Council  | 104 |
| — Commission   | 107 |
| — Court of Justice   | 108 |
| — ECSC Consultative Committee                                    | 114 |
| — Economic and Social Committee                                  | 115 |
| — European Investment Bank                                       | 116 |
| — Financing Community activities                                 | 119 |

### PART THREE: SOURCES AND INFORMATION

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Chapter I: <i>From day to day</i>                          | 127 |
| Chapter II: <i>Published in the Official Gazette</i>       | 129 |
| Chapter III: <i>Recent publications of the Communities</i> | 180 |
| Chapter IV: <i>Abstracts of recent publications</i>        | 188 |

## THE ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE NEW YAOUNDE CONVENTION AND THE ARUSHA AGREEMENT

*by Mr Jean-François DENIAU,  
member of the Commission*

The entry into force of the second Yaoundé Convention on 1 January 1971 is an important event in the already lengthy history of relations between the EEC and the 18 Associated African States and Madagascar. It is now twelve years since the Treaty of Rome was drawn up by men who had the foresight to realize that the solidarity which they were organizing between their own countries should be extended to include the African countries and Madagascar to which they were linked by historical heritage and special responsibilities.

What developments have occurred in this undertaking throughout the years ?

To answer this question, I think I should first of all state that the European Economic Community has provided itself with the means, which, however limited, are nevertheless real and coherent, to carry out its policies. However, the fundamental reason is not to be found here, but in the fact that the AASM welcomed the creation of the Association and have never ceased to desire that it should continue. On their accession to independence in 1960, the new sovereign African States expressed their wish to see the continuation of the Association, and stated : the Association still exists and in view of political changes which have occurred we are establishing direct contacts with the Community by means of permanent diplomatic missions being set up in Brussels. The desire to see it continue was again evident when negotiations between equal and independent partners led to agreement on new association arrangements and the signing of the first Yaoundé Convention. This desire has just been expressed a third time with the entry into force of the second Yaoundé Convention, signed on 29 July 1969, after preparations for its implementation had been made by many missions in the 18 associated countries to collect information on the outlines and the final details of projects from the Governments concerned.

In January 1971 the first Parliamentary Conference after the new Convention took effect was held in the capital of Cameroon, Yaoundé, the name which the parties concerned have retained as a symbol of the continuity of their agreement since its first adoption in 1963.

Without underestimating the importance of some new approaches, there is an outstanding record of consistency in the texts and the different actions undertaken under the various association systems. The Association's three main sections — trade, financial and technical cooperation and institutions — form a coherent unit and an attempt to find an overall solution to the problem of underdevelopment. And can we repeat often enough that the European Economic Community is at present the only body in the world which is prepared to discuss each year the conditions of its aid policy with the countries which receive this aid ?

The Association, being a living body, is subject to change and cannot remain unaffected by major world trends. It is also only one aspect, albeit admittedly an essential one, of the European Economic Community's attitude towards developing countries, and it is most unlikely that all problems can be solved by the means available to the Association, which complement the other forms of aid and the Associated States' own efforts. Nevertheless, its very existence is evidence of the lasting reality of the political will to cooperate in responsible circles in Africa and Europe. The Association should not, therefore, be judged solely on the purely book-keeping balance between achievements and costs ; more than this it is an example of the solidarity between men which is more than ever necessary in this second half of the twentieth century.

At the same time as the Yaoundé Convention came into force, the Arusha Agreement with three East African countries, and provisions concerning several overseas countries with a different constitutional status (OCT), also became effective.

It is now up to the Community and its Associates to work together to derive maximum benefit from the new conditions governing their cooperation until 31 January 1975.

Long before this date they must also find ways of safeguarding their achievements for the future. This is not only in their

own most legitimate interest but also because the very quality of their relations can help to improve world stability, which is threatened by serious and growing inequalities in living standards and in natural opportunities for development.

J. F. Deniau

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. F. Deniau', written in a cursive style.



## PART ONE

### Features and documents





## I. WORK OF THE COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES IN 1970<sup>1</sup>

During 1970 the Court of Justice of the European Communities handed down 63 judgments: 36 in contentious proceedings and 27 in cases of interlocutory questions referred to it by the national courts of Member States.

### *Trends in the Court's case-law*

The growing diversification in the Court's case law observed in 1969 continued in 1970, as the following summary of cases brought will testify :

#### **Contentious cases**

In passing judgment in actions brought by the Commission, the Court of Justice had occasion to find four instances of failure by a Member State to honour its Treaty obligations ; in three suits of this type its verdict went against the Commission.

In connection with decisions given on suits brought by private individuals, the Court was called upon to decide nine cases concerning cartel agreements and concentrations, alignment of legislation, agricultural markets and the status of officials.

#### **Interlocutory decisions**

As in the previous year, the Court was called upon in 1970 to rule, on points raised by national Courts, upon the interpretation of the most varied provisions of Community law concerning agricultural markets, agreements and concentrations, social security of migrant workers and transport. The points settled by the Court in these rulings may be classified as follows :

#### *Breach of obligations by Member States*

The three suits in which the Court found in favour of the defendant Member States concerned Italy and France.

The point referred to the Court was whether in applying to wools imported from the other Member States a higher rate of tax than on similar national products the Italian Republic was in breach of the Rome Treaty. An Italian decree-law having been issued during the proceedings, the parties disagreed as to Italy's fulfilment or non-fulfilment of the terms of the Treaty.

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<sup>1</sup> Source : Court of Justice of the European Communities.

Taking the view that the action did not differentiate between suing Italy for a former breach or for one arising from the new situation, the Court decided it could not pass judgment without prejudice to Italy's rights to prepare its defence in the light of the new situation that had arisen (7-69).

Being petitioned by the Commission to decide that in excluding Tunisian olive oil from application of the Community levy, the French Republic had committed a breach of its obligations, the Court gave a bipartite ruling. First, it declared that extension of the common agricultural policy of the Six to the fats sector did not allow a pure and simple application of the protocol providing for duty-free importation based on customs duty paid prior to the organization of agricultural markets. However, it considered that the Commission should have proposed, and the Council decided on, explicit provisions to settle the problem caused by the impact on the Franco-Tunisian Treaty of the situation created by the organization of the market in fats. Thus the Court upheld the Treaty principle without finding for a breach of obligation thereunder (26-69).

Lastly, the Commission having charged the Italian Government with applying only to extremely small quantities of exports of agricultural products the refunds to exporters prescribed by the Common Market regulations in the sector of fodder crops and oil seeds, the Court rejected the Commission's suit on the ground that the figures it supplied did not constitute evidence of a breach of Community rules (31-69).

On the other hand, in four cases the accusation of a breach of obligation by Member States was upheld.

For instance, the Court held that the Italian Republic had, by failing to establish the survey of wine-growing ordered by a regulation of the Council with a view to establishing a common organization of markets in the wine-growing sector, committed a breach of its obligations (33-69).

It again found the same State in breach of its Treaty obligations in having applied to imports of lead and zinc higher rates of customs duty than those set under Community regulations (38-69).

The Court of Justice decided that by levying a fixed-rate tax affecting unequally home-grown timber and timber imported from the other Member States, the Kingdom of Belgium had failed to fulfil its obligations. The Belgian Government having pointed out during the hearing that legislative machinery had been set in motion for terminating this breach of obligation, but that the Bill was being held up in a parliamentary committee, the Court ruled that the Common Market Treaty committed the Member States as such, and that the State's responsibility was involved irrespective of whichever of its organs had by its action or inaction caused the breach, even in the case of a constitutionally independent institution (77-69).

The Commission having accused the Italian Republic of failing to fulfil its obligations under the Common Market Treaty by levying on imports from the other Member States a charge of 0.50 % for administrative services in connection with agricultural products, the Court found for the plaintiff (8-70).

### *Competition*

In suits brought against the Commission by three manufacturers of pharmaceuticals, the Court of Justice pronounced upon the legality of fines totalling 435 000 u.a.<sup>1</sup> imposed by the Commission on these three undertakings for breach of the Treaty provisions on competition in respect of a price-fixing agreement concerning quinine (41, 44 and 45-69).

On an interlocutory question raised by the Karlsruhe Court of Appeal in a brewery contract case, the Court ruled on a point of law that a contract between producer and retailer did not have to be notified to the Commission provided, on the one hand, the two parties were established in the same Member State and, on the other, the goods in question did not cross any national frontiers (43-69).

On a direct suit brought by a private individual against the Commission (as successor to the High Authority of the ECSC) the Court of Justice was called upon to give a ruling on an agreement concerning iron scrap alleged by the petitioner to be illegal under the ECSC Treaty (75-69).

On a reference by the Karlsruhe Court of Appeal (FR) concerning a point of competition (contracts of deposit) the Court of Justice ruled on a point of law that agreements which were an exact copy of a standard contract, concluded previously and duly notified, had the same provisional status as the standard contract. Furthermore, contracts notified as standard contracts are to be regarded merely as contracts between two undertakings, even if they form part of a network of parallel contracts (1-70).

### *Taxation*

On a direct action by the French Republic against the Commission, the Court of Justice was asked to settle the question of whether the application by France of a parafiscal tax on imported textiles sold in France, the proceeds being allocated to development of the textile industry, contravened the Treaty. The Court decided that while an aid properly so-called might, albeit irregular under the Community rules, be incapable of substantially affecting trade between States and be accordingly deemed acceptable, its disturbing effect on such trade might be aggravated by a funding procedure rendering the whole incompatible with a single market and the common interest (47-69).

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<sup>1</sup> Or about Bfrs. 21 750 000 ; DM 1 740 000 ; FF 2 147 618 ; Lit. 271 875 000 ; Fl. 1 574 718.

On an interlocutory question referred by three German fiscal tribunals, the Court of Justice ruled on a point of law that the ban on cumulating the system of VAT with specific transport tax regimes would only take effect from 1 January 1972, and that a special tax levied hitherto by a Member State was not illegal even if that State had already introduced VAT (9-70, 20-70, 23-70).

### *Tariff quotas*

On a direct suit by three firms against the Commission, the Court of Justice was required to pronounce upon a question of tariff quotas fixed by the Commission. The Court declared that the only effect of fixing tariff quotas was to create a favourable option for the Member States concerned, without conferring any rights on the possible beneficiaries of action taken by such States (69-69).

### *Social security*

On an interlocutory question referred to it by the Mons (Belgium) Industrial Court of Appeal (Conseil de prud'hommes d'appel), the Court of Justice stated on a point of law that in the case of an orphaned child of a migrant worker residing in the territory of a Member State in which the deceased had not put in sufficient time to qualify for the benefits provided under the legislation of the country of residence, the appropriate pension fund of the country in which the pension is payable shall be likewise required to pay family allowances to the deceased's heirs and assigns (3-70).

### *Agricultural levies*

On an interlocutory question referred to it by the Bundesfinanzhof (German Federal Finance Court), the Court of Justice not only interpreted a tariff item — the point at issue was whether certain cuts of poultry meat are to be classified as poultry meat or as offal — but defined the respective prerogatives of the Community and the Member States concerning the classification of goods imported from third countries. The Court ruled on a point of law that while the Member States were indeed under obligation to eliminate any obstacles placed by their legislation in the way of application of Community regulations, they were not thereby authorized to interpret these unilaterally (40-69).

On an interlocutory question referred to it by the German Federal Finance Court, the Court of Justice gave a ruling on the interpretation of a Community tariff regulation as including under the heading of tapioca a product with a starch content of over 40 % (72 and 74-69).

On an interlocutory question referred to it by the same Court, the Court of Justice stated on a point of law that the levy to be charged on agricultural imports shall be that prevailing at the time they are actually imported (73-69).

### *Admissibility of suits by private individuals*

On a direct action brought by several French undertakings against measures taken by the Commission fixing compensatory payments on exports of flour following the devaluation of the French franc, the Court issued a reminder that the Commission's regulations must directly affect an individual firm for the latter to be able to sue the Commission directly before the Court on account of them (63, 64 and 65-69).

On a direct suit against the Commission by Italian landowners, the Court of Justice gave two rulings on the conditions under which private individuals may bring actions before it. Two Italian petitioners had filed suits against the Commission alleging that it had infringed the Rome Treaty by failing to take the decision they asked for concerning the procedure to be followed in drawing up leases in respect of farmland owned by them.

By virtue of a Bill passed by the Italian Senate, farm rents are payable on the basis of rateable value multiplied by a coefficient to be determined by a Commission. The plaintiffs, owners of farmland leased to tenants, held that this Bill was liable to distort competition in the Common Market. They asked the Commission to call upon the Italian Government to apply the provisions of the Rome Treaty and regulate on a uniform basis leases of farmland in the Member-States of the Community. The Court ruled that the Treaty only authorized private individuals to bring suits under strictly defined conditions; in particular they might not impugn the Commission for not making them a recommendation or giving them an opinion. Consequently it rejected the actions as inadmissible (6 and 15-70).

### *On claims by civil servants*

17 decisions were given in 1970.

### *National Community case-law*

This summary of trends in Community case-law would be incomplete if it did not mention the major decisions handed down by national courts in application of Community law. To be sure, no complete knowledge of such jurisprudence can be obtained in the absence of a central registration of all judgments and decrees rendered by the courts and tribunals of the Member States. At any rate the promising start of centralized registration organized with the cooperation of a great many national courts by the Court of Justice affords a sufficiently approximate survey of national case-law to enable the

following numerical table to be produced showing the comparative numbers of Community cases directly tried by national courts, upper or lower :

| Country     | Supreme courts | Other courts |
|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| Germany     | 27             | 26           |
| Belgium     | 4              | 4            |
| France      | 3 <sup>1</sup> | 1            |
| Italy       | 1              | 3            |
| Luxembourg  | 1              | 1            |
| Netherlands | 5              | 7            |

<sup>1</sup> To which may be added a judgment of the Constitutional Court.

Many of these decisions on a wide variety of topics — agricultural levies, road transport, social security of migrant workers, special taxes, licenses, import certificates and deposits, competition, third party liability, the reclaiming of amounts paid incorrectly — are of considerable interest. To take only a few significant examples : (a) From November 1958 to November 1964 a Belgian firm paid duty amounting to 59 638 636 Belgian francs on dairy products imported under license. The limited company "Fromagerie Franco-Suisse Le Ski", having bought up the above-mentioned concern, claimed in the courts that the duty paid could not be demanded from the original petitioner because its introduction infringed the Treaty of Rome establishing the European Economic Community. Consequently S.A. Fromagerie Franco-Suisse claimed repayment of monies paid incorrectly.

The Belgian Government opposed this on the ground that the Rome Treaty provided for no other sanction for non-observance of its provisions than the procedure of verification, which gave no authority to repeal or declare void *ab initio* the enactment impugned.

The Brussels Court of Appeal, seized of the matter, after stating that Article 12 of the EEC Treaty is to be interpreted as producing immediate effects and engendering on the count of those subject to its jurisdiction individual rights which the domestic courts ought to safeguard, and that "the superiority of international law compels recognition both on grounds of social morality and because to grant superiority to the national law would spell the doom of international law", ruled on a point of law that the appellant was in principle entitled to claim the refund of the special duties paid by it, pursuant to the Royal Decree of 3 November 1958 and subsequent decrees in connexion with imports of dairy produce from Member States of the European Economic Community (Brussels Court of Appeal, 2nd Chamber, 4 March 1970).

(b) The German Federal Constitutional Court was seized, by an importer of agricultural produce, of an appeal against a decision by the Federal Court of Finance. The petitioner complained *inter alia* that the latter had not referred to the Court of Justice of the European Communities a question bearing on the interpretation of regulations Nos. 19 and 55 of the Council of the EEC.

The Constitutional Court rejected the appeal on the ground that the Federal Finance Court had not cast any doubt on the validity of Community regulations and that its decision did not depart from the case-law of the Court of Justice of the European Communities on this score.

In any case, reference to the Court of Justice was not arbitrarily omitted. Hence the appellant had not been denied a proper hearing. The authority of the appropriate federal minister to fix the threshold prices was valid. In this respect the Federal Constitutional Court stressed the encroachment of Community law on national law (Bundesverfassungsgericht, 2nd Chamber, 13 October 1970).

(c) The French Court of Appeal passed judgment in a case involving the relationship between national and community law.

A French importer having imported from Italy natural sweet wines conforming in quality to Community regulations, but not French statutory requirements, was prosecuted for fraudulent misrepresentation. He was discharged in the criminal courts, whose decision was confirmed in the upper courts, whereupon an appeal was brought by the administrator of customs and excise and the trade association concerned. The Court of Cassation rejected the appeals on the ground that Community rules had precedence over French national law (French Court of Cassation, Criminal Division, 22 October 1970).

### *Progress of Community contentious proceedings in 1970*

The Court of Justice registered 80 fresh cases in 1970.

The business of the Court over the years is summarized in the following table:

#### *Number of proceedings instituted per annum*

|        |    |        |     |
|--------|----|--------|-----|
| 1953 — | 4  | 1962 — | 35  |
| 1954 — | 10 | 1963 — | 105 |
| 1955 — | 9  | 1964 — | 55  |
| 1956 — | 11 | 1965 — | 62  |
| 1957 — | 19 | 1966 — | 31  |
| 1958 — | 43 | 1967 — | 37  |
| 1959 — | 47 | 1968 — | 32  |
| 1960 — | 23 | 1969 — | 77  |
| 1961 — | 26 | 1970 — | 80  |

Thus the number of cases recorded in 1970 falls not far short of the record figure for 1963.

The 80 fresh cases in 1970 break down as follows :

Direct cases : 48, made up of

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| Direct actions by the Commission against Member States | 2     |
| Actions by the Commission against the Council          | 1     |
| Actions by Member States                               | 1     |
| Actions by private individuals                         | 9     |
| Actions by officials                                   | 35    |
|  | <hr/> |
|  | 48    |

|                           |    |
|---------------------------|----|
| Interlocutory proceedings | 32 |
|---------------------------|----|

#### **Actions brought by the Commission against Member States for breach of their obligations**

Two actions were brought by the Commission in 1970 against Member States for a breach of obligations in respect of levies and taxes equivalent in effect to customs duties. Thus the growth of breach of obligations proceedings against States is irregular : none was brought in 1966 and 1967, there were three in 1968, 11 in 1969 and 2 only in 1970.

#### **Action by the Commission against the Council of Ministers of the Communities**

This was the first recorded case of one institution suing another. The Commission brought an action against the Council alleging that the latter had infringed the Treaty in the negotiating procedure of an international convention with non-member countries.

#### **Actions by Member States**

Member States continue to leave unused the procedure for suing other Member States before the Court of Justice for breach of their obligations. Thus Article 170 of the EEC Treaty has never yet been invoked. Doubtless Member States prefer to leave it to the Commission to bring an action. They are also apparently reluctant to sue the Commission or Council, for only a single case of this type was recorded in 1970 (involving aids and subsidies granted by Member States), compared with 3 in 1965, 2 in 1966, 1 in 1967, 1 in 1968 and 4 in 1969.

#### **Actions by private individuals**

Actions by private individuals against Community institutions fell steeply in 1970 compared with the year before. There were 9 cases, as against 20 in 1969, 3 in 1968 and 4 in 1967.



## Actions by officials

35 cases were brought.

## Interlocutory proceedings

There was a substantial increase in cases, from 17 to 32 from one year to the next.

Such cases are the best pointer to the cooperation between judiciaries that is growing up between the Court of Justice and national courts, as the following table shows :

|                                     |                                      |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 interlocutory proceeding in 1961  | 1 interlocutory proceeding in 1966   |
| 5 interlocutory proceedings in 1962 | 23 interlocutory proceedings in 1967 |
| 6 interlocutory proceedings in 1963 | 9 interlocutory proceedings in 1968  |
| 6 interlocutory proceedings in 1964 | 17 interlocutory proceedings in 1969 |
| 7 interlocutory proceedings in 1965 | 32 interlocutory proceedings in 1970 |

The growth in interlocutory proceedings attested by these figures is a big factor in the progress of Community law. To begin with it shows what inroads it is making in each of the Member States, thus playing a leading part in the unification of legal systems within the Community. It also shows the growing interest being taken by the national courts in cooperation between themselves and with the Court of Justice, in which a lead has been given by the Supreme Courts of Germany, Belgium, France, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

Lastly, it is worth noting that such cooperation is also sought after by firms for the constitution of arbitration boards. In 1970, for the first time, major undertakings in the Member States agreed to refer to the Court of Justice for the nomination of arbitrators to settle any disputes which might arise between them.

## II. COMMUNITY, UNITED STATES, JAPAN : TRADE POLICY — PROBLEMS AND OUTLOOK

*Address by Professor DAHRENDORF, member of the Commission,  
to the European Parliament*

(19 January 1971)

The development of relations between the European Communities and the United States was for a long time determined exclusively by two factors : the wish of the United States to promote cooperation among the free states of Europe, and the common principles underlying action, particularly with regard to free world trade. These two elements still continue to be the firm basis of our relations today. They are beyond any argument. Where there are changes they lie in the fact that certain new motives have overlaid the permanent basis and that precisely the new motives on occasion come out more strongly than the permanent basis. This is in part understandable ; it is the result of the fact that we have increasingly become equal partners and therefore must develop a new style in our relations. For another part, the new motives are based on misunderstandings. But then both sides are also faced with a process that has always been difficult to master. I am referring to the transformation of internal difficulties of the parties concerned into political decisions with important but uncontrolled consequences for international relations. The Mills Bill is a perfect example of this.

Today, we have to note with regret that the end of the Kennedy Round in 1967 marked a temporary stop in the efforts pursued over many years to eliminate obstacles to free world trade. At least in the United States, there has since been increased evidence of a slowdown, if not a reversal, in the process to the launching of which the United States had made a decisive contribution. This slowdown began already with the 1967 Protocol — just extended for a third time at the instance of the Americans — under which certain products of the chemical industry are exempted from the Kennedy Round tariff reductions because the American Selling Price System for these products is maintained in the USA. The anti-dumping rules negotiated in the Kennedy Round also continue to give rise to difficulties as far as implementation by the American side is concerned. The first major "world market order" outside agricultural products and the Long-Term Arrangement on Cotton Textiles was the steel industries' 1968 agreement on voluntary restraint which just now is again being hotly discussed. In the field of non-cotton textiles, US Secretary of Commerce Stans has repeatedly called for a similar arrangement. At the same time, many people in Europe considered the increase in American duties on certain wool textiles in December 1968 from some 15 % to 85 % to be

symptomatic, even though the economic impact of the increase is limited in geographical and quantitative terms. The multiple discussions on one of the few sectors of interest for our trade in agricultural products with the USA, that of milk products, have at any rate not left us with the impression that in this field the United States is prepared to dismantle restrictive measures.

Such was the climate when the 1970 Trade Act came up, based on an initiative of the Administration in November 1969, and originally intended to cope with certain internal problems of the USA, particularly in the textile industry of the South. In this first form, the Bill still contained isolated liberal elements, such as abolition of the ASP and limited powers for the President to cut tariffs. It was only in the discussions in the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives from April to August 1970 that the Bill acquired its main protectionist features: quota rules for imports of textiles and footwear, introduction of the mechanism to trigger off further quantitative restrictions, and the project, submitted with the support of the Administration, for actual tax exemption for specific export firms (DISC). In August 1970 the Bill was adopted in this form by the Ways and Means Committee and on 18 November by the House of Representatives itself. Meanwhile, it had also been discussed in the Finance Committee of the Senate, which in its turn struck out two points, namely the draft of the DISC and the proposal to abolish the American Selling Price System. To make discussion in the Senate still possible, under rules of procedure that are difficult to grasp for us, the Finance Committee established the absurd connection between the Trade Act and a social act. Eventually this led to the rejection of both Bills at the end of December 1970.

The longer the parliamentary discussion of the Mills Bill dragged on, the more the wave of protests rose throughout the world. It was obvious that the European Communities also had to express their views. Being uncertain of the final wording of the Act, we have always hesitated to quantify the damage that might be done or even the volume of trade affected. But it had always been clear that the proposed quantitative restrictions for textiles and footwear in themselves would have grave repercussions on the European economy. If we add in the proposed mechanism, which was devised automatically to trigger off new restrictions once a specified percentage of consumption and a specified growth of imports were attained, it is not exaggerating to say that almost 20 % of Community exports to the United States would have been affected by the Trade Act. It was therefore necessary for the Council of the Communities to deal with this issue, first on 8 June 1970, and then again before my talks with the US Administration on 29 September 1970. The decision which the Council took on 27 October 1970, on a Commission proposal, and which was communicated to the American Government in due form, expressed concern about a cumulative process of trade restrictions and stressed the Community's readiness to take the necessary measures to safeguard its interests.

At its meeting of 25 November 1970 the Commission once again dealt with the situation and decided to instruct a special committee of senior officials of the Directorates-General concerned to examine possible reactions to developments in America. The Committee has completed its immediate task and has thus helped to demonstrate the Community's ability to act. However, it has always been our view that, rather than put the emphasis on possible retaliation measures, we should appeal to the sense of responsibility of the parties concerned and ask them to avoid dangerous measures.

It is difficult to say today what effects our moves have had. It is possible that they may have made a certain contribution to preventing the Mills Bill being adopted. But the danger underlying the 1970 Bill has by no means disappeared with it. The greater task, for the European Communities as for the others, lies in the future.

It is not my business to speculate here in public on the internal causes which led to a political climate in the United States in which the Mills Bill could thrive. The detailed minutes of the hearings which the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives held on the Trade Act, under its chairman Mills, provide particulars that are instructive but also give cause for thought. Among other things, they show that for years to come the adoption of protectionist trade arrangements in the USA is possible if not probable. The protectionist climate has been created under the influence not only of internal but also of external causes, or at least of the way in which external developments were grasped in the USA. This applies above all to economic relations between the USA and Japan.

But for several years now changes which are sometimes claimed to be linked to the United States' attitude in trade policy have also been perceptible in the relationship between the United States and the European Communities. In 1968, and even more in 1969 and 1970, formal and informal American complaints about the Community's trade policy multiplied; they were about such subjects as alleged non-tariff obstacles to trade (for a time, as a result of a strange misunderstanding, even the value added tax was considered to be one of them) or trade in individual farm products. In 1965 and 1966 the United States for the first time opposed our agreements with Nigeria and East Africa. Objections in an even sharper form were raised against the agreements with Tunisia and Morocco in 1969 and with Israel and Spain in 1970. That this is more than a matter of isolated differences of opinion can be seen from a large number of statements by senior representatives of the US Government.

The most typical of these is perhaps the interview which Deputy Under-Secretary Samuels gave in September 1970, virtually announcing a change in US policy: "I don't think it's a question any more, as we viewed the matter at the creation of the Community, of trading short-term economic costs for long-term political advantages... There is no reason why the United States should take long-term advantages on faith. There is no reason today why we

should incur short-term economic costs, particularly arising out of Community agricultural policies. The US was in a position a dozen years ago to be passive about possible short-term economic costs in view of its then strong trading surplus and Europe's relatively weaker situation ; today Europe is an economic giant and can stand on its competitive feet."

But the American complaints about the European Communities do not become more justified because repeated frequently. The much-quoted economic disadvantages which the United States is ready, or no longer ready, to put up with in exchange for long-term political advantages, do not exist at all. The total volume of trade between the European Communities and the USA in 1969 was \$ 13 000 million, and it again rose sharply in 1970. For the first nine months of the year, the increase in the Community's imports from the USA was 24.5 %, while the rise in Community exports to the USA was 9.3 %. The difference in these growth rates already shows that the determining feature of trade relations between the European Communities and the USA is the unmistakable deficit on the Community's trade account. Since the Communities were established, this deficit has virtually always been considerably higher than \$ 1 000 million a year.

The question of investments is more difficult still. The total volume of direct American investment in the European Communities has today attained the order of magnitude of \$ 10 000 million, in terms of book value, which contrasts with direct European investments in the USA of \$ 3 000 million.

American trade with the six member countries almost tripled between 1958 and 1970. This advance is considerably faster than the growth of America's trade with other partners. As of 1969, the rise of 180 % registered in American exports to the European Communities contrasted with an advance of 140 % in trade with the EFTA countries and 120 % with the rest of the world. Even if the numerous causes are assessed with all due caution, there is no gainsaying that the wider market of the European Communities has offered greater possibilities not only to its members but also to our trading partners like the USA. The European Communities want international commitments, particularly with the USA. We therefore oppose all attempts to push back American influence. But in the light of the figures such attempts are based on better reasons than the anti-European arguments of American protectionists. American trading relations with, and capital investments in, Europe have not only not suffered but, on the contrary, have benefited from the establishment of the European Communities.

The objections of American spokesmen to Community policy have been concentrated for some considerable time on two facets. Firstly, the Community's policy on the Mediterranean and African countries. The USA has repeatedly — and yet again only recently — expressed a fear that the negotiations on membership would lead to the formation of a gigantic preference block from which non-member industrialized nations and non-

associated developing countries would be shut out. Quite apart from the fact that the point in question is still being discussed in the membership negotiations, this American anxiety is irrelevant to the issue. The criticism of our preference policy has no discernible economic justification. Furthermore, it reveals a regrettable misunderstanding of our motives and activities.

In Africa the Communities have taken over an important responsibility on behalf of the Member States. The way in which we propose to discharge this responsibility is indicated by the discussions about our offer of generalized preferences in UNCTAD, in the bodies linked to us and, finally, last week at the AASM Parliamentary Conference in Yaoundé. It can be put briefly. Our aim is not a closed trading block but a development policy which makes due allowance for the special historical relationships of the Six. The Communities are seeking to help ensure long-term stability in the Mediterranean countries, and thus showing their best side by contributing, by effective long-term means, to peaceful advance at one of the explosive points of the present international political scene. These policies are open to discussion, their instruments can and should be supplemented ; but nobody who expresses a fundamental doubt as to our responsibility should expect us to be particularly impressed.

The second point, a recurring theme of discussion, is the implications of the Community's common agricultural policy for the foreign trade of other countries. Misunderstandings are clearly difficult to eradicate in this sphere too. Indeed, it is difficult to suppose that Mr David Kennedy — then Secretary of the Treasury and now the State Department's Ambassador at large specializing in relations with the Communities — was merely labouring under a misunderstanding when, in November 1970, he reiterated the view that the common agricultural policy serves the interests of inefficient production units. The common agricultural policy is one of several attempts to resolve the socio-economic problem of agriculture in industrial states. The fact that the USA have selected another system should not prevent them from seeing us with our own eyes, just as we are prepared to assess their action in the light of their political motives. To a considerable extent, the common agricultural policy is a successful attempt to resolve the problem. It has entailed an increase in productivity which, although it certainly affects trade, does so in a completely normal and legitimate way. Gradually, agricultural structures are appearing and settling into a durable form. The fact that this is not occurring in an atmosphere of liberal world trade merely reflects the features of agricultural policy in all countries of the world. It may be added that precisely the United States should be able to appreciate how open the Communities are in the agricultural sphere, as in others. In some years, the total value of American farm exports to the Six has actually dropped slightly. But in the first ten months of 1970 alone it had already passed the figure of \$ 1 200 million registered for the whole of American farm exports to the EEC in 1969. This was an increase of 23.4 % over the figure for the first ten months of 1969, a period in which US agricultural exports to the rest of the world showed an

advance of only 21.5 %. It is in no way out of the ordinary if not all products shared equally in this increase, and in no way changes that fact that the Communities are seeking a path which bears witness to their outward-looking attitude in their agricultural as in their other policies.

We know that there is an agricultural problem in the United States. We know that the textile industry provides few jobs despite its productivity gains. We know that in some fields competition with low-price countries is hampered in the United States as in the Community by high production costs. And there are certainly also questions of differing taxation of American companies within and outside their own tax area. These problems need to be resolved. But is it really an answer to take protective measures which ultimately damage everybody's interests including one's own? A world power has little to gain, economically or politically, by attempting to shift its internal problems to the shoulders of others. Nobody abroad is responsible for America's economic troubles. And the attempt to punish others, including us, for these difficulties will eventually boomerang.

This does not mean that there are no problems which we must solve together. An occasional clash between the two biggest trading partners of the world is not surprising. There are certainly points where our interests or opinions diverge. But is not a joint endeavour to find a solution, not a silent battle, the proper answer here too? Allow me to say firmly in this House that for the European Communities defence of our interests never violates the principles whose necessity we have recognized. For us, the foundations of GATT are not history but part of the living present. We support the rules of free international trade out of conviction, not just necessity. I am not attacking anybody when I say this. We assume with confidence that the USA and the Communities are at one in their support for the principles of free trade, in the objectivity of their mutual relations and in the consciousness of responsibility which inspires their actions. We do not need a trade war, for we have other instruments to settle our differences.

Till recently, however, the Communities have been a minor source of American anxieties. This restrictive development began mainly with the third partner, Japan. This is just as understandable, in view of the volume of mutual trade, as the Japanese fears with regard to American restrictions. Visible trade between Japan and the USA is today running at a total value of \$ 8 300 million; trade between the two parties accounts for 11 % of American, and no less than 27 % of Japanese, sales abroad.

Trade between the Communities and Japan has still not reached a level leading to similar mutual dependence. Two-way trade is worth \$ 1 300 million, and represents only 2 % of the Communities' and 5 % of Japan's external trade. But these figures are more than usually deceptive. The Japanese miracle, the industrial advance achieved by this country in the last two decades, is already almost proverbial. Japanese economic policy is still concentrating on

growth. The Japanese Minister for the Economy and Foreign Trade has confirmed to me his conviction that he can maintain an annual growth rate of 15 % in the next five years as well. Even if part of this growth is devoured by a high inflation rate — which, incidentally, is an evidently small source of disquiet for the Japanese elector — it is still an astonishing achievement and programme. Minister Miyazawa also said that the planned growth rate of the next five years is consistent with a constant proportion of exports. But even this signifies an annual increase of 15 % in foreign trade volume in any case, according to the elementary rules of arithmetic. Furthermore, there are grounds for supposing that an increase in the proportion of exports will be unavoidable for Japan in the near future. A situation thus arises which induces the country to abandon its traditional sceptical attitude to the rest of the world and to participate in international interpenetration. Japan has now reached the take-off point of a new course which is more open to the rest of the world.

It is therefore only natural that the Communities should, immediately after the inception of their common trade policy, have sought a way to put relations with Japan on a formal basis. As early as 10 November 1969, the Council authorized the Commission to pursue exploratory talks with the Japanese Government about a trade agreement. These talks took place in February 1970 and led to the negotiation mandate of 20 July 1970. After the first round of negotiations last September, it seemed advisable — partly in view of the problems I am concerned with here — to hold further political talks in Japan. My visit to Tokyo in November 1970 helped clarify bilateral questions and consolidate the contacts established by my predecessor and colleague, Mr Deniau. If, as we hope, the trade agreement negotiations are already brought to a successful conclusion in the course of this year, present *de facto* conditions will find their reflection at institutional level.

The criticism and opposition in the USA to Japanese economic expansion is only in part directly attributable to its quantitative economic aspects. Imponderable factors, also to be encountered in Europe, play a role too. They concern the style of the expansion, in particular of Japanese exports. According to some, the way in which Japanese exporters or their European representatives seek to secure new markets bears the hallmark of a ruthless policy of conquest. So the Japanese are a more frequent cause of calls for protective measures than others. As, in addition, Japan itself still applies many restrictions, especially for investments, it is understandable that there is no great readiness in the Member States to give up existing safeguards without any *quid pro quo*.

I have the impression, meanwhile, that, as regards these motives too, Japan is on the threshold of full participation in the international system. If I judge the situation correctly, the harsh and sometimes emotional criticism of Japanese economic behaviour will already be invalid in a few years. As with American protectionism, it may be true of the Japanese combination of isolation



and ruthlessly aggressive economic policy that we have a few difficult years before us, after which we will jointly develop free international competition on the basis of agreed rules. Leading Japanese themselves reiterate their desire to establish a system of "orderly marketing", that is, not market organizations, but so to say, good conduct in world trade. We can help here and thus make our interdependence, which is still in its early stages, a force of value to both parties for the growth of world trade. The readiness to do so exists both in Japan and in the Communities.

Relations between the United States and Japan are currently passing through a period of readjustment which is not free of strains. Japan emphasizes the independence of America which it has gradually recovered with a clarity which is not always appreciated in the USA. The problems pertaining to the return of Okinawa to Japan are one symbol here, the textile dispute — as it is called in Japan — is the other one. The discussions about the Mills Bill were a political event of the first order in Japan. Relations between the United States and the Communities are basically much simpler and less tense. But a series of events, which I have indicated, have to some extent cooled the traditional American sympathy for the Communities. The new phenomenon of equal status between the USA and the Communities, at least in trade matters, also helps to colour mutual relations.

Relations between the Six and Japan are still in their initial stage. Japan is cautiously proceeding towards closer international involvement, but in this connection sees precisely in the European Communities a welcome partner without ulterior political motives. The Communities are seeking, through the settlement of their relations with Japan, to establish the prerequisites for a durable solution to the economic stresses which occasionally emerge.

In this situation, each of the world's three major trading powers has its own reasons for being tempted by protectionism. In the Communities, they lie in the old anxiety that preoccupation with internal development might inevitably entail a certain neglect of the external effects of this development. The two great ventures of economic and monetary union and of enlargement have provided fresh fuel for this anxiety. In Japan protectionism is traditional. The remarkable liberalization programme of the Japanese Government — which took two further major steps forward last year, in March and in September — is worthy of recognition. But there remain many arrangements, especially regarding capital movements and investments, which fence off the Japanese home market from the rest of the world. In the United States, old protectionist tendencies have been rekindled and intensified. While all leading politicians stand by the traditional outward-looking attitude — and by the same token world-wide political responsibility — of the USA, there are not a few, mainly in Congress but also inside the Administration, who feel that home industries can be protected by restrictive measures.

In this situation, in view of the mutual interlinking, a chain reaction is inevitable if one of the three succumbs to protectionist tendencies. I will not conceal the fact that in any case the Communities would be the hardest hit. We depend on free, intensive world trade. This is still not so true of Japan, while the United States have never been dependent on such trade to more than a limited extent. This, then, is our strength and our weakness. Protectionism by the others would threaten our exports, even if it took the form of a bilateral voluntary restriction agreement on exports between Japan and the United States. But our exports would also be jeopardized by our own protectionism, even if it is only a temporary retaliation to measures by the others. The Communities foster free world trade out of conviction and interest. We do not want a trade war because we can see what it would do to us and others. Let me say this with all due emphasis : for us, a systematic exchange of restrictions and retaliatory measures is not a political possibility. We can defend ourselves, but the entire structure of the Communities is geared to liberal world trade. The deepening and enlarging of the Communities will further strengthen this structure. So what we want is a trade offensive of a completely different nature — an interpenetration of the economies of the major developed countries by trade, capital relations and investments going so far that our interests of today will one day be those of all. If this is achieved and if, perhaps, the state-trading countries of the East bloc are one day brought into such a system, then we will have reached a time when not only trade war will have become impossible.

But this time has still not come. There is still a considerable danger that one of the world's trading partners — especially the United States — will succumb to protectionist temptations. The live political issue is therefore, "What are the next steps?"

A crucial point is the problem of world trade in textile products. The American President has repeated his promise to the textile industry to take protectionist measures. A voluntary restriction agreement with Japan may perhaps avert a new Bill. The idea of such an agreement — accepted by the Japanese Government after long hesitation — encounters hostility in the Japanese textile industry, which is still growing fast. I nevertheless consider the next few weeks will probably see settlement of the still open issues of the period of validity, the accepted growth rates and the volume of the merchandise categories covered, thus enabling the agreement to come into effect. We in the Communities are of course sceptical about such an agreement ; a certain deflection of Japanese goods to the Community market would have to be expected in any case. We therefore welcome the fact that we are being kept informed of the progress of the negotiations, particularly by the Japanese Government. We find this an encouraging sign of future cooperation. But we still consider that we cannot already commit ourselves as to what attitude we will adopt after the conclusion of the agreement. If the need arises, we will have to decide in accordance with our interests. A question then also

arises here in which we have great understanding for the Japanese attitude, although we cannot follow it completely. The period of validity of the voluntary restriction agreement is a problem for the Japanese Government because it does not want the agreement to expire at the same time as the Long-term Arrangement. We are no great friends of new "world market organizations" either. But we feel it would be wrong to reject out of hand the idea of putting discussions, above all of textile matters, on a multilateral basis. At all events, we will examine this idea carefully when it becomes a live issue.

I would like to leave no room for doubt here. Such discussions on the textile trade take place on a plane which is not ideal, because it is a matter of defending ourselves against unilateral restrictive measures. But this alone is certainly not enough today to check, let alone eliminate, the regrettable changes in the world trade climate which are taking shape.

Defensive measures are no help whatsoever here. What we need, rather, is a new drive towards liberalization. Not in a dramatic sense. A fresh comprehensive "round" would probably not accomplish much at the moment. As against this, a realistic drive towards liberalization could entail all partners of world trade examining, once again, the possibility of making, on their individual initiative, new contributions to opening up world trade — by complete implementation of the Kennedy Round, a review of non-tariff trade barriers, a search for possible ways to liberalize areas which are particularly sensitive from the angle of domestic politics, joint settlement of development policy issues, including a certain separation of development and trade policies, etc. The Communities have always been willing to reappraise their policies on these lines. They feel that they have a special duty to do so at the time of the enlargement negotiations. The major trading and economic partner formed by the enlargement of the Communities in Europe will be open to the world. The tradition of the would-be members is in itself a guarantee of this. I call on our partners in the world to carry out a similar reappraisal, so as gradually to steer the course of events back to the sole direction leading to a rational future.

Although a fresh world-wide "round" would not promise much success today, any turning away from the sweet poison of protectionism presupposes that the major world trading partners talk to each other. My personal aim, in my journeys to the USA last October and to Japan last December, was to establish a basis for regular talks, immune to crises. I believe that a start has been made here. The trade agreement with Japan will entail the creation of a joint committee providing an institutional forum for regular talks. As regards relations with the USA, consideration should be given to whether at least informal consultations with the same participants at certain intervals should not become the practice. The representation of each of the two partners in Brussels must have an appropriate counterpart. For Tokyo, this means establishing a liaison office and an external press and information department. What is needed in Washington, above all, is a stronger concentration of our activities by

centralizing offices and perhaps appointing a high-ranking head. But contacts should not be restricted to purely formal relations. In the United States in particular, it would be a great help if links could be strengthened at parliamentary level, that is to say, between members of this House and American Congressmen. As long as people continue to talk to each other there is no war, nor any trade war either.

At this point I should like, although the question is not directly relevant, to mention the close cooperation which takes place in these fields, with the United Kingdom as well. The British Government has always been ready to talk to us.

Indeed, in my opinion this is the decisive choice before the world's major trading powers at the moment. I believe that threatening each other not only leads nowhere but is also a dangerous side alley. We are all equally interested in preserving the sensitive system of free world trade. The Community will not sidestep its responsibility here, and it expects its partners not to do so either.

In this connection, I am happy to mention the recent declaration of the OECD Secretary-General to the Vienna "Presse", describing his organization as "an integrated Europe's bridge to North America and Japan". We should consider whether the OECD is not, in fact, a suitable forum for our further multilateral talks.

There can be no doubt that relations between the world's major trading partners still have to face many difficulties. Free world trade reflects the self-confidence of the individual countries. He who loses his self-confidence is frightened by the winds of freedom — and he who leaves the free trade road to call for protection has lost his self-confidence. For major trading powers, this is never true of all sectors and without qualification. But it also applies to them at certain times and in specific spheres. So there will be critical moments at which the Community is forced to assert its interests against the unilateral actions of others. We need obstinacy and patience to climb out of the valley of protectionism into which recent years have led us. And this will also require our readiness to allow others to measure our actions against our principles — as we do with the decisions of others. But I am meanwhile convinced that we will be able to carry the other major trading partners with us, if we enter the difficult times before us with a combination of self-control and willingness to accept freedom. In this period the Communities will be able to determine the atmosphere of world trade if they do more than merely react. Our task is clear-cut. Let us hope that our readiness to take decisions will measure up to our interests.

### III. REORGANIZATION OF THE JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE

The decision in December 1970 to reorganize the Joint Research Centre was a milestone in the history of the European Communities.

For a long time the JRC had been suffering from an acute crisis, which had already found expression during the second Euratom five-year programme (1962-67); this made it impossible at the end of 1967 to set up a third multiannual programme and led to a stagnation or rather an actual reduction of the funds allocated to the JRC.

At its session of 6 December 1969, the Council decided to make the Joint Centre into an efficient Community instrument for carrying out research programmes or work to order and against payment, and instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives "to draw up, without delay, in close cooperation with the Commission, proposals for strengthening the organization of JRC management".

Following this decision, the Commission assigned to an *ad hoc* working party of its own officials, chaired by its Secretary General, the task of studying the best means of providing the Joint Research Centre with a higher degree of autonomy.

Moreover, the Commission — as it specified in a memorandum to the Council on "overall Community action in the field of scientific and technological research and development"<sup>1</sup> — considered that the restructuring of the JRC should reflect the willingness of the Community to take on the ambitious tasks assigned by the Hague Conference. This restructuring was the Commission's first step towards a wider scope of operation in the field of Community research.

Finally, as a result of its discussions with the permanent representatives, the Commission drew up a draft decision; this was submitted in November 1970 to the Council, which took due note in its session of 16/17 December 1970.

At the same time the Council adopted the following resolution<sup>2</sup>, specifying that :

"The Council shall, after the Commission has put the proposed programme before it, adopt the Community's outline Research and Training Programme, and shall lay down the total appropriations and total staff complement to be allocated to each of these programmes, it being understood

<sup>1</sup> See Supplement to Bulletin 1/1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Journal officiel* L 16, 20 January 1971.

that, in the case of programmes financed in accordance with the same scale of contributions, establishment planning is to be of a purely indicative nature.

During its discussions, the Council may ask to hear the opinion of the Director General of the JRC on the proposed programmes. The same shall apply as regards the examination of the funds allocated to research expenditure in the annual draft budgets".

The Commission, for its part, stated that the preparatory work on the JRC multiannual programmes would be put in hand forthwith in the Joint Research Centre's decentralized agencies and that it would also formulate programme proposals for the Community's other research activities. The Commission furthermore stated :

"In adopting its decision on the reorganization of the Joint Research Centre and acknowledging the Resolution of the Council of Ministers, the Commission believes that the Centre will, when it has been provided with a structure appropriate to its particular task, enjoy administrative autonomy such as to guarantee flexibility and effectiveness in its activities.

Convinced that this measure provides a complete solution to the problems on which concern was expressed at the Conference of Heads of State or Government at The Hague, the Commission, which shared this concern, intends, for its part, to give full scope to the administrative autonomy thus conferred upon the Centre, in particular in the exercise of the powers and responsibilities vested in it by the Treaty as regards the preparation of programmes and budgets. It proposes to take the fullest possible account of the opinions submitted to it by the advisory bodies of the JRC.

There can be no doubt in the Commission's mind that the reorganization of the Centre, pursuant to today's decisions, will be the starting point for methodical and resolute action by the Community to bring about a Research and Technological development policy in keeping with the wish expressed last year by the Council".

During the meeting held on 13 January 1971, the Commission adopted its decision on the reorganization of the JRC<sup>1</sup>. This Decision affects the aims of the Joint Research Centre, its administrative bodies, the mapping-out and execution of the programmes and the various measures concerning information, financial problems, personnel and administration.

As specified by the terms of the Commission's Decision, the Joint Research Centre (JRC) consists of the establishments set up by the Commission for the purpose of carrying out the Community's research and training programmes and of the services necessary for the Centre's operation.

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<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 16, 20 January 1971.

The organs of the Joint Centre are : the Director-General ; the general Advisory Committee ; the Scientific Committee. The JRC is headed by a Director-General appointed by the Commission, on the basis of a renewable contract with a maximum of four years' duration. The Director-General and the services directly under him are located at the Ispra establishment.

The Director-General shall take all measures necessary to the smooth running of the JRC within the framework of the regulations in force and the power delegated to him. Under the terms set out in the Commission's Decision :

- he shall prepare and submit draft programmes of the JRC and the relevant financial details to the Commission ;
- he shall negotiate and conclude research contracts awarded by outside bodies, within the limits of the funds allocated overall for this purpose by the Council, in accordance with the scale of charges established by the Council on a proposal from the Commission ;
- he shall set up the internal organization of the JRC, taking particular account of the requirements of an operational budget ;
- he shall exercise the powers delegated to the authority empowered to make appointments by the Service Regulations for Officials and the conditions of employment of other servants of the Communities.

The Decision sets up a JRC General Advisory Committee to the Director-General consisting of representatives who are appointed by the governments and who exercise the powers assigned to them by the Decision. The terms of participation of the Member States are set out in the Council's resolution of 17 December 1970, which states : "The Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, have given notice of their intention each to appoint three members to the general Advisory Committee of the JRC, one member to be a civil servant, the second to come from the scientific sector and the third from the economic and industrial sector".<sup>1</sup> The Committee shall be chaired by one of its members, who shall be elected for two years. The Director-General of the JRC shall take part in the discussions but shall have no vote.

The general Advisory Committee shall meet whenever convened by the Chairman ; it must be convened upon requisition by the Director-General of the JRC or by three Committee members. A quorum shall be formed by not less than two-thirds of the members. Opinions shall be adopted by a majority of the members present.

A brief report of the meeting shall be drawn up under the responsibility of the Chairman and shall in particular contain the opinions adopted and the

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<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 16, 20 January 1971.

views expressed in the event of consultation with the Committee. This report shall be submitted to the Commission and the Council.

A JRC Scientific Committee shall be set up to assist the Director-General. It shall consist as to two-thirds of those mainly responsible for the departments and projects and as to one-third of representatives of the scientific and technical personnel, who shall be elected by the personnel concerned. The Scientific Committee shall be consulted regularly by the Director-General on all scientific and technical problems affecting the activity of the JRC. By reason of such consultation, it shall in particular take part in the drawing-up of draft programmes.

The Commission shall give the Director-General general guidelines for the drawing-up of the JRC draft programmes, taking into account whatever general policy is adopted by the Council. On this basis, the Director-General shall be responsible for establishing, in consultation with the general Advisory Committee, the draft programmes for the JRC's sectors of activity on which the Committee expresses its opinion.

The Commission, after being duly informed of the draft programmes and the opinion of the General Advisory Committee, shall examine these texts in the light of the Community's general policies and budgetary situation. The Commission shall draw up its proposals in accordance with the provisions laid down in the Treaty and shall forward them to the Council together with the opinions of the general Advisory Committee and the original draft programmes prepared by the Director-General of the JRC, if the draft texts in question have been altered by the Commission.

The Director-General shall be responsible for proper performance of the programmes assigned to the JRC. His decisions shall serve to guide the actions of the various departments and the services, especially as regards the choices that must be made in order to achieve the aims of the programme. He shall provide the Commission with all the data necessary to enable it to prepare reports in accordance with Article 11 of the Euratom Treaty.

The Director-General shall see to it that all necessary measures are taken to ensure cohesion and rational linking-up between succeeding programmes, in both the planning and the implementation stage, with special regard to the scientific and industrial infrastructures of the JRC. The Director-General shall in particular make arrangements for a programme review every two years.

The Director-General shall keep the general Advisory Committee regularly informed concerning the administration of the Joint Research Centre, and more especially the main contracts concluded, action taken as regards personnel administration, the setting-up of the Centre's detailed programme and important changes made to previously fixed programmes. In the light of such information, the general Advisory Committee may formulate opinions for the guidance of the Director-General.



Each year the Director-General shall provide the financial details necessary to implementation of the programme, so as to enable the relevant section of the Communities' preliminary draft budget to be drawn up. These details shall consist mainly of estimates of receipts and expenditure relating to the performance of work by the JRC for outside bodies. The provisions for the drawing-up of draft programmes shall apply by analogy to the preparation of preliminary draft budgets for research activities.

The Director-General shall vet the JRC's expenditure; he shall sign instruments of payment and revenue, conclude contracts and authorize transfers of appropriations. Every quarter he shall render an account of his financial administration to the Commission, and at the end of the financial year shall send the Commission a statement of receipts and expenditure effected during that year.

The Commission shall appoint an official to audit the contracting and vetting of expenditure and to check revenue. It shall also appoint the accountant with responsibility for the payment of expenditure incurred, the collection of revenue, and the handling of funds and securities, for the safe custody of which he shall further be responsible.

The Director-General shall exercise over the personnel the powers delegated to the authority empowered to make appointments, with the exception of the powers provided for in Articles 90 and 91 of the Service Regulations, which shall continue to be vested exclusively in the Commission. However, with regard to the senior officials (A 1 and 2), the Commission shall, on a proposal from the Director-General, exercise the powers laid down in the Service Regulations. On behalf of the Commission, the Director-General shall take all necessary precautions to ensure the safety of persons and installations under his responsibility.

The Director-General shall organize exchanges of information between the Commission and the JRC for which purposes he shall periodically call upon the Directors-General or Directors of the Commission departments concerned with the JRC's work, the representatives of the departments and the representatives of the JRC personnel.

The Director-General shall adopt the regulations governing the organization of the JRC after consulting with the personnel and obtaining the opinion of the general Advisory Committee. Without prejudice to what is laid down in the Service Regulations, the main provisions of such regulations are the setting-up of representative bodies for the personnel of the JRC, and, if necessary, of each establishment; the regulations also govern the conditions in which these bodies participate in the determination and implementation of the general policy of the JRC personnel.



## **PART TWO**

### **Community activities in December 1970**



# I. ESTABLISHMENT AND FUNCTIONING OF THE COMMON MARKET

## FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

### *Common customs tariff*

#### Amendments

CCT applicable from 1 January 1971

1. On 17 December 1970<sup>1</sup> the Council adopted a regulation laying down the whole CCT applicable from 1 January 1971. The main differences from the tariff put into effect on 1 January 1970 are listed below.

The fourth instalment of the reductions of duties agreed to at the Kennedy Round was made applicable on 1 January 1971, in accordance with the Community's commitments vis-à-vis non-member countries. These reductions affect almost all manufactured goods and certain agricultural products. However, as the American legislation on customs value, known as the American Selling Price, has not been abolished, most of the duties affecting the chemicals sector remain unchanged. Duties on clocks, watches and parts thereof and on textiles stay at the same level as in 1970.

The new CCT also includes various amendments of nomenclature and sometimes of duties agreed by the experts of the Member States in the course of 1970. These amendments mainly concern regroupings of sub-headings to simplify nomenclature, the conversion of some suspensions to autonomous amendments, and the immediate application of the final rate agreed to at the Kennedy Round.

The main amendments to the agricultural chapters of the new CCT were introduced by a Council regulation of 28 April 1970 laying down additional provisions relating to the common organization of the market in vine products<sup>2</sup> as amended,<sup>3</sup> and the Council regulation of 15 December 1970 laying down a common organization of the market in fishery products.<sup>4</sup>

The Council also adopted a regulation<sup>5</sup> making a number of tariff changes of particular concern to developing countries (coffee, duty reduced to 7 % ; cocoa, 4 % ; palm oil, 6 % ; various tropical products, etc.). These changes meet the wishes of the countries in question by giving their products

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* No. L 1, 1 January 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 99, 5 May 1970.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 281, 27 December 1970.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* L 236, 27 October 1970.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* L 283, 29 December 1970.

easier access to the Community market. They were incorporated in the CCT by creating new tariff lines or suspension of the relevant autonomous duty and came into force on 1 January 1971 concurrently with the new Association Convention between the EEC and the AASM.

The new tariff also allows for another regulation adopted by the Council in the framework of relations with Latin American countries.<sup>1</sup> This regulation concerns the early implementation of Kennedy Round decisions for a number of products of special interest to these countries (meat, crustaceans and molluscs, fruit, tobacco, etc.).

Finally, certain other reductions in duty merely reflect the extension for one year, with effect from 1 December 1970, of the EEC-Iran Agreement<sup>2</sup> and the conclusion of an agreement with New Zealand.<sup>3</sup>

### Suspensions

2. On 17 December 1970 the Council adopted a draft Council regulation, submitted by the Commission, suspending CCT autonomous duties on a number of products for 1971.<sup>4</sup> Agreement was reached on about 120 products, most of which were, as in the past, raw materials or semi-finished products (mainly in the chemicals sector) for Community processing industries. They include about ten new products, duties on the others already having been suspended in 1970. The suspensions in question came into effect on 1 January 1971 for a period of one year, except in three cases (vanadium pentoxide, doped silicon and the copolymer of vinylidene fluoride and hexafluoropropylene) where the validity is six months.

An extension for 1971 of the suspension for pepper and pyrethrum extracts in 1970 has become superfluous since, with the implementation on 1 January 1971 of the new Association Convention between the EEC and the AASM,<sup>5</sup> the CCT sub-heading 09.04 A I for pepper<sup>6</sup> has been autonomously amended to bring it into line with the nomenclature and duties of the suspension granted in 1970. Furthermore, the agreement setting up an association between the EEC and the three countries of the East African Community (Arusha Agreement), which also came into effect on 1 January 1971,<sup>5</sup> allows duty-free import into the Community of pyrethrum and pyrethrum extracts from Kenya, which is the main producer.

In accordance with Protocol No. 10 to the Athens Agreement, the Association Council approved renewal in 1971 of the temporary reductions in duties on spirits of turpentine (sub-heading 38.07 A)<sup>4</sup> and resins (including

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 258, 27 November 1970.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 250, 18 November 1970.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 257, 26 November 1970.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* L 283, 29 December 1970.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* L 282, 28 December 1970.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* L 280, 26 December 1970.

"resinous pitch" products) (sub-heading 38.08 A).<sup>1</sup> However, while the duty on spirits of turpentine was temporarily reduced to the same level as in 1970 (3 %), extension of the same measure for rosins was at a higher figure (4.5 % from 1 January 1971, instead of 3.5 % in 1970).

The Council also temporarily reduced to 7 %, from 21 December 1970 to 14 February 1971, the CCT autonomous duty on fresh, chilled or frozen mackerel, whole, headless or in pieces, for processing [sub-heading ex 03.01 B I (a) 2 (cc)].<sup>2</sup>

The Council temporarily reduced to 7.8 %, from 1 to 31 January 1971, the duty on sprats of sub-heading 03.01 B I (b) 2.<sup>1</sup>

### Deferred application of CCT duties

3. On 23 and 29 December 1970<sup>3</sup> the Commission, pursuant to Article 26 of the EEC Treaty, authorized :

(a) Germany to apply to certain Algerian wines, up to given quantities, a rate of customs duty amounting to 50 or 25 % of those of the CCT ; this decision was effective for the period from 1 November to 31 December 1970 ;

(b) France to continue to apply — from 1 January 1971 until the implementation of measures for the common organization of the markets in the relevant products, and until 31 December 1971 at the latest — to fresh, chilled and frozen fish, potato seed and fish preparations and preserves including caviar and its substitutes, the customs duties which it applied on 1 January 1957 aligned more closely, in accordance with Article 23(1 c) of the Treaty, on CCT duties reduced, where applicable, by four fifths of the reductions conceded at the conclusion of the latest GATT negotiation ;

(c) Germany to continue to apply — from 1 January 1971 until the implementation of measures for the common organization of the markets in the products concerned, and until 31 December 1971 at the latest — to vinegars and their edible substitutes other than wine, the customs duties which it applied on 1 January 1957, aligned more closely on CCT duties in accordance with Article 23(1 c) of the Treaty.

### Classification of goods

4. On 22 December 1970,<sup>4</sup> in pursuance of the Council regulation of 16 January 1969, and following a favourable decision of the CCT Nomenclature Committee, the Commission adopted two regulations on the classification of goods under two CCT sub-headings : under sub-heading 85.12 A, apparatus

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 280, 26 December 1970.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 274, 18 December 1970.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 14, 18 January 1971.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* L 278, 23 December 1970.

designed to heat liquids and maintain them at a constant temperature ; under sub-heading 23.02 A I (a), products made by crushing or grinding, whether or not followed by agglomeration (into pellets), of whole maize (stalks, seeds, stems and leaves).

### *Tariff quotas*

5. At sessions in December 1970 the Council, on Commission proposals, adopted several regulations dealing, on the one hand, with the increase in the volume of certain Community tariff quotas granted for 1970 and, on the other, the opening, apportioning and laying down of the procedure for administering a number of Community tariff quotas for 1971.

For 1970 they mainly entail the following additional Community tariff quota volumes :

- (a) Newsprint : autonomous addition of 150 000 tons at zero-duty to the quota of 1 025 000 tons opened ;<sup>1</sup>
- (b) Ferro-silicon : autonomous addition of 18 000 tons at 6 % to the 20 000 ton zero-duty quota already opened ;<sup>1</sup>
- (c) Ferro-silico-manganese : autonomous addition of 31 770 tons at 3.5 % to the zero-duty 50 000 ton quota already opened ;<sup>1</sup>
- (d) Super-refined ferro-chrome : autonomous addition of 400 tons at 5 % to the zero-duty 3 000 ton quota already opened ;<sup>1</sup>
- (e) Unwrought aluminium : autonomous addition of 210 000 tons at 7 % to the 130 000 ton quota already opened at 5 % ;<sup>1</sup>
- (f) Unwrought magnesium : addition of 3 000 tons at 0 % of alloyed unwrought magnesium to the reserve, increasing it from 4 360 to 7 360 tons.<sup>1</sup>

As regards the opening, apportioning and laying down of the procedure for administering conventional or autonomous tariff quotas for 1971, the Council adopted regulations for the products listed below.

| Description of goods   | Quota                    | Quota      | Initial apportioning | Reserve      |
|--|--------------------------|------------|----------------------|--------------|
|  | Volume (t.) <sup>1</sup> | Duties (%) | t <sup>1</sup>       |              |
| Tanning extracts of eucalyptus <sup>2</sup>                              | 250                      | 4.2        | 150                  | 100          |
| Hand-woven fabrics of silk or of waste silk other than noil <sup>2</sup> | 1 000 000 u.a.           | 0          | 800 000 u.a.         | 200 000 u.a. |
| Hand-woven cotton fabrics <sup>2</sup>                                   | 1 000 000 u.a.           | 0          | 714 000 u.a.         | 286 000 u.a. |

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 280, 26 December 1970.



| Description of goods  | Quota<br>Volume (t.) <sup>1</sup> | Quota<br>Duties (%)   | Initial<br>apportioning | Reserve |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------|---------|
|   |                                   |   | t <sup>1</sup>          |         |
| Certain unbleached flax yarn <sup>2</sup>   | 500                               | 2.2   | 285                     | 215     |
| Ferro-silicon <sup>2</sup>  | 20 000                            | 0   | 20 000                  | —       |
| Ferro-silico-manganese <sup>2</sup>   | 50 000                            | 0   | 47 000                  | 3 000   |
| Ferro-chromium containing<br>0.10 % or less of carbon etc.<br>by weight <sup>2</sup>  | 3 000                             | 0   | 3 000                   | —       |
| Unwrought magnesium <sup>2</sup>  | 11 500                            | 0   |                         |         |
| non-alloyed (containing not less<br>than 99.8 % pure magnesium<br>by weight)  | 600                               | 0   | 525                     | 75      |
| alloyed (containing less than<br>99.8 % pure magnesium by<br>weight)  | 10 900                            | 0   | 9 100                   | 1 800   |
| Newsprint <sup>2</sup>  | 1 193 000                         | 0   | 1 193 000               | —       |
| Frozen beef and veal <sup>3</sup>   | 22 000                            | 20  | 22 000                  | —       |
| Fresh, chilled or frozen tunny,<br>whole, headless or in pieces, for<br>the canning industry <sup>2</sup><br>(from 1 January 1971 to 31 De-<br>cember 1971 at the latest) | 30 000                            | 0   | 27 000                  | 3 000   |
| Cod, whole, headless or in pieces,<br>simply salted or in brine, or<br>dried; cod fillets <sup>2</sup><br>(from 1 January 1971 to 31 De-<br>cember 1971 at the latest)    | 34 000                            | 0   | 31 000                  | 3 000   |
| Certain fruit, unmanufactured to-<br>bacco, etc. and certain textile<br>products originating in and com-<br>ing from Turkey (EEC/Turkey<br>Agreement):                    |                                   |   |                         |         |
| (a) Dried figs in packings of 15<br>kg or less <sup>4</sup>   | 18 900                            | 4.7   | 14 175                  | 4 725   |
| (b) Raisins in packings <sup>4</sup>  | 38 570                            | 0   | 28 930                  | 9 640   |
| (c) Fresh or dry hazelnuts even<br>without their shells or hus-<br>ked <sup>4</sup>   | 18 700                            | 2.5   | 14 685                  | 4 015   |
| (d) Raw or unmanufactured to-<br>bacco and tobacco refuse <sup>4</sup>  | 17 615                            | 0   | 15 400                  | 2 215   |
| (e) Terry towelling and similar<br>terry fabrics, of cotton <sup>4</sup>  | 75                                | Duties equal<br>to half of the<br>CCT duties<br>applicable at<br>at the time<br>of import | 60                      | 15      |
| (f) Other cotton fabrics <sup>4</sup>   | 105                               |   | 84                      | 21      |

| Description of goods  | Quota<br>Volume (t.) <sup>1</sup> | Quota<br>Duties (%)  | Initial<br>apportioning | Reserve |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------------|---------|
|   |                                   |  | t <sup>1</sup>          |         |
| (g) Outer garments, accessories<br>for garments, etc. <sup>4</sup>                                | 30                                | Duties equal<br>to half of the<br>CCT duties<br>applicable<br>at the time<br>of import | 24                      | 6       |
| (h) Bed, table and toilet linen,<br>etc. <sup>4</sup>   | 30                                |  | 24                      | 6       |
| Raw silk (not thrown) <sup>2</sup>  | 1 715                             | 0  | 1 415                   | 300     |
| Silk yarn, other than yarn of noil<br>not put up for retail sale <sup>3</sup>                     | 60                                | 4  | 48                      | 12      |
| Yarn spun from silk waste other<br>than noil (schappe) not put up<br>for retail sale <sup>3</sup> | 170                               | 2.5  | 140                     | 30      |

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise indicated.

<sup>2</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 280, 26 December 1970.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 275, 19 December 1970.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* L 273, 17 December 1970.

The Commission also decided, on 7 December 1970, pursuant to Article 25 (3) of the Treaty, to increase from 11 000 to 15 000 tons<sup>1</sup> the national tariff quota for cod, coalfish, haddock and redfish (fresh, chilled or frozen) granted to Germany for the period from 1 August to 31 December 1970.

## *Standardization*

### **Euronorms**

6. The Coordinating Committee on the nomenclature of iron and steel products met in Brussels on 1 December 1970. Thirteen Euronorms were approved for definitive printing — two concerning physical tests, six concerning chemical analyses, three relating to alloyed steels (stainless, for valves and springs), two for rod sizes and tolerances. A working party (physical tests) is to complete the series of standardized tests needed for the specification of mechanical engineering steels; another (conventional designation of steels) is to prepare an abbreviated numerical designation system, while a third will undertake the standardization of welded chain steels.

## **COMPETITION POLICY**

### *General rules applicable to enterprises*

Commission's proposals for amendments to the rules implementing Article 60 of the ECSC Treaty

7. The Commission has referred to the Council and the ECSC Consultative Committee its proposals for amendments giving greater flexibility to the

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 6, 8 January 1971.

implementing rules of Article 60 of the ECSC Treaty relating to the banning of discrimination and the publicity of the price schedules of coal and steel enterprises.

The decisions pursuant to Article 60 have raised many difficulties in recent years, more particularly because they do not allow coal and steel enterprises to adjust with sufficient flexibility to the conditions actually prevailing on their respective markets.

In its communication, the Commission proposes dropping the link between the ban on discrimination and mandatory publicity and giving an autonomous definition of discrimination. It also proposes limiting the extent and forms of the obligation on enterprises to publish their prices and terms of sale. Finally, it proposes adapting the provisions relating to the alignment of coal prices in the light of the amendments mentioned above and changes on the energy market since 1958.

### *Combinations, agreements, dominant positions : specific cases*

#### **Application of Articles 85 and 86 of the EEC Treaty**

##### **Joint selling agreement for ordinary superphosphates**

8. The Commission has given a favourable decision, under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty, concerning a joint selling agreement concluded by four French manufacturers of phosphatic fertilizers.<sup>1</sup>

At the time when the Commission took the matter up, the agreement regulated exports from France of the four manufacturers' production, channelled through a joint company, Supexie. The agreement prevented any competition between the four parties, more particularly as regards their sales in other Common Market countries, since Supexie offset price differences between one sale and another so as to ensure that each party ultimately received the same price for its exports.

During the investigation of the case, the parties concerned were informed that the agreement, as applied, affected trade between Member States and restricted competition but did not entail any of the economic benefits mentioned in Article 85(3) of the Treaty. Following the intervention of the Commission, Supexie and its member firms amended their agreement so as to put exports to Common Market countries in the hands of the individual members. These exports are now no concern of Supexie, whose role is

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 10, 13 January 1971.

henceforward limited to exporting to countries outside the Common Market on behalf of its members. It is this amended version of the agreement which has been granted negative clearance.

This decision follows those already taken by the Commission on similar organizations for the sale of fertilizers (Cobelaz, Comptoir français de l'Azote and Seifa). It provides further evidence of the continuing anxiety of the Commission to see the elimination of any obstacles liable to hamper intra-Community trade. This explains the Commission's repeated action in an industry like fertilizers, where major firms belong to joint selling agencies which are in a position to act in a manner contrary in some respects to the Community principle of competition.

### Commission bans German restrictive agreement

9. The Commission has taken a stand, for the first time, on the compatibility of an aggregated rebate agreement in one of the Member States with the competition rules of the Treaty of Rome. On 29 December 1970 it took a decision banning the rebate system operated by the association of German manufacturers of ceramic cladding and flooring tiles.<sup>1</sup>

It is standard commercial practice for manufacturers to grant discounts and rebates on list prices at the end of the year. The rate of rebate normally varies with the total purchases from each individual firm, and where this is so there is an appropriate correlation between the size of the rebate and the saving actually made by the manufacturer. But the manufacturers in a given industry sometimes agree to set up a collective rebate system, and the rebate granted by each individual producer is then based on total purchases over a specific period not only from that producer but also from all others in the agreement. This makes the rebate a sort of "bonus" for loyalty to all the parties to the agreement. If this system is operated in the Common Market by firms who taken together hold an important position in their industry, it may be open to objection under the Community's competition rules.

The purpose of this particular association's rebate system is, precisely, to grant German buyers end-of-year rebates and allowances at rates varying, according to a jointly agreed scale, with aggregate purchases during the year from all the German manufacturers. Purchases from foreign suppliers, including manufacturers in other Common Market countries, do not qualify for the rebate and are therefore not taken into account in the calculation of the rates to be granted to buyers.

This system entails a restriction of competition forbidden by Article 85(1) since it encourages German buyers to purchase all they require from the

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<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 10, 13 January 1971.

association of German manufacturers in order to obtain a maximum rebate ; it is thus liable to affect the freedom of German buyers to import rival products made by other Common Market manufacturers and hampers access by the latter to the German market. It follows that the system is deleterious to the establishment of a common market between the EEC countries.

Furthermore, the Commission did not find that the agreement in question entails, in comparison with the grant of individual rebates, substantial improvements in the production or distribution of goods offsetting the serious restrictions of competition involved. The agreement therefore fails to satisfy the first of the tests laid down in Article 85(3) for exemption from the ban of Article 85(1). This is why the Commission has enjoined the association and its member firms to terminate the infringement of the provisions of Article 85 constituted by their rebate system.

This first Commission decision on aggregated rebate agreements will constitute an important precedent for all such agreements, more particularly those making no provision for including purchases from outsiders in the calculation of the rate of rebate to be granted. This type of agreement is, in fact, found frequently in various industries in the Common Market countries.

It should be stressed that in the case at issue the increase in imports of the products in question on the relevant market is attributable mainly to economic factors independent of the existence of the agreement — such as a sharp increase in demand or the interplay of cost and price advantages — which go some way to offsetting, as far as certain foreign producers are concerned, the obstacles placed in their way by the agreement.

## **Application of Articles 65 and 66 of the ECSC Treaty**

### **Prior authorization for an industrial concentration operation**

10. Under Article 66 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission was required to take a stand on a concentration operation between two steel firms, August Thyssen-Hütte AG of Duisburg-Hamborn and NKF Staal N.V. of Alblisserdam (Netherlands), enabling them to carry out rationalization measures — more particularly in the wire rod field.

The Commission granted prior authorization as it found that the proposed operation would not put the firms concerned in a position to hamper maintenance of effective competition on a substantial part of the common market in the relevant products or to escape competition rules pursuant to the ECSC Treaty, and that it therefore satisfied the criteria for authorization laid down by Article 66(2).

## TAXATION POLICY

### *Tax harmonization*

#### Closer alignment of taxes on hydrocarbons used as fuel

11. On 28 December 1970 the Commission submitted to the Council a draft directive on the "alignment of specific consumption taxes on liquid hydrocarbons to be used as fuel".<sup>1</sup> Apart from its common energy policy objectives, the draft is designed to improve the terms of competition within the Community for consumer industries, and to facilitate the subsequent suppression of tax frontiers which is a *sine qua non* for the establishment of an economic and monetary union.

## FREEDOM OF ESTABLISHMENT AND FREEDOM TO SUPPLY SERVICES

### *Self-employed persons providing ancillary agricultural and horticultural services*

12. On 16 December 1970<sup>2</sup> the Council adopted a directive laying down the procedures for achieving freedom for establishment for self-employed persons providing ancillary agricultural and horticultural services. This instrument supplements the Council directive of 14 December 1964, introducing freedom to supply services in the same sector.

The directives in question cover the following activities : pest control ; treatment of plants and land by spraying ; trimming of trees ; harvesting, picking etc., packing and packaging of agricultural and horticultural products ; operation of irrigation plants ; hire of farm machinery ; soil maintenance and dressing work ; harvesting, picking, threshing, pressing and collecting operations using mechanical and other means ; other services such as artificial insemination, stockbreeding and rearing and sheep clipping ; technical assistance.

### *Activities of insurance agents and brokers*

13. On 4 December 1970 the Commission transmitted to the Council two proposals for directives on the achievement of freedom of establishment for insurance salesmen (agents and brokers).

The first of these proposals would abolish the few discriminatory restrictions still in force in certain Member States concerning Community

<sup>1</sup> See sec. 63.

<sup>2</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 8, 11 January 1971.

citizens who wish to exercise one or other of these activities. It also gives a precise definition of the nature of the activities, since it has been seen that the concepts of insurance agent and insurance broker are not exactly the same in the various Community countries. Thus, any person acting according to the terms of a contract or by special proxy in the name or on behalf of one or more insurance companies would be classed as an agent, whereas any person bringing an insurer and a client into contact with a view to the signing of a policy and who, whilst possibly sharing in the management of the policy, is in no way subordinate to the insurer, would be classed as a broker.

The second proposal aims at transitional measures to ease the exercise of the freedom of establishment created by the foregoing proposal for a directive. Application of the first proposal alone would not in every case enable an agent or broker in one Member State to become established in another. This is because the activities in question are subject to regulation in the Netherlands, France and Belgium, but not in Germany, Italy and Luxembourg as far as agents are concerned. (The activities of broker are purely and simply prohibited in Luxembourg.) Thus, as a consequence of the directive abolishing the restrictions, insurance salesmen in countries where regulations exist would be able without difficulty to set up in those where there are no regulations. But insurance salesmen in the latter countries in order to become established in the countries where regulations exist, would first have to qualify under these regulations, which is not always easy, especially where a long training period is required, as in the Netherlands. Similarly, if there were no longer legal discrimination, the Community citizen being considered in each country as on the same basis as a national, the achievement of freedom of establishment could well prove a one-way affair in practice, since it would only help nationals of countries subject to regulations on access to and exercise of the activities in question.

The second proposal seeks to alleviate these difficulties by laying down certain objective conditions on fulfilment of which insurance salesmen from a country without regulations should be considered by the countries with regulations as having qualifications equivalent to those they require. Amongst the conditions laid down by the proposal, the most important is the requirement for the person concerned to prove that he has exercised one or other activity for a certain number of years. It is considered that the fact of having already exercised the activity of insurance salesman for a sufficient period in the country of origin constitutes proof that the person concerned has acquired the necessary minimum experience to be able to exercise the same activity in another country, where access is subject to prior training.

It is, however, intended that these transitional measures shall cease to apply when conditions of access to these activities and their exercise are coordinated at Community level and uniform regulations established in all Member States.

## II. TOWARDS ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION

### ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICY

#### *Phased establishment of economic and monetary union*

14. The problems of establishing an economic and monetary union by stages were discussed in detail during December 1970 by various bodies — the Council, the Commission, the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee. At its session of 14/5 December 1970 the Council failed to adopt a phased programme, although when it met on 23 November it had manifested the intention of doing so by the end of 1970.<sup>1</sup> The press release handed out after the session of 14/5 December stated: "The Council had a thorough exchange of views on the questions raised by the phased achievement of economic and monetary union in the Community. The exchange of views led to agreement on a number of important problems. However, because of the limited time available in which to find a solution to the problems remaining unsettled, the Council agreed to continue its work on the matter at its next meeting."

The outcome of this Council session was dealt with in a Commission declaration published two days later: "The Commission regrets, first of all, the failure to adhere to the time-table laid down by the Hague communiqué or — as would have been possible — to translate a major political decision in to practical terms. But there is no call for pessimism about the future. The advances made in the last session on various important points, such as the definition of the economic and monetary union and the final phase, will encourage the Community institutions, in particular the Council, to hammer out a solution in the very near future. The Commission trusts that the Council session on the matter next January will have no other business on its agenda, so that it can concentrate on economic and monetary union."

The matter had been discussed at the European Parliament's session of 2 to 4 December 1970, on the basis of a supplementary report submitted by its Economic Affairs Committee on the phased establishment of economic and monetary union. A resolution passed after the debate<sup>2</sup> held in particular that "measures for monetary consolidation in the Community will have to be based on a convergent development of the Member States' economies". It looked forward to "a narrowing of the margins of fluctuation of parities between the currencies of the Community States, in the relatively short term" and endorsed "the spirit of the Commission's proposal to the Council on the first stage, which should last about three years".

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 1-71, Part Two, sec. 10.

<sup>2</sup> See Part Two, Ch. IV.



The Economic and Social Committee,<sup>1</sup> meeting in plenary session on 9 December 1970, took cognizance of an "information report" on the same issue. In its conclusion, the report "urges those with political responsibilities in the Community Member States to give economic union the requisite priorities and to agree to the transfers of powers without which it cannot be established".

### *Economic situation in the Community*

15. On 4 December 1970 the Commission submitted to the Council a memorandum on the economic situation in the Community, which stressed that the boom conditions which had prevailed in the Community in recent years had passed their peak. The growth of economic activity had lost momentum against the international business background of slower growth and a certain easing on the international financial markets. But this tendency had not been reflected in the trend of costs and prices, whose rapid rise remained the most disturbing feature of the economic trend in the Community.

The action taken by the Member States, in accordance with the guidelines approved by the Council in January and July 1970, had allowed progress towards re-establishment of overall equilibria. These advances will have to be consolidated by appropriate policies and greater reserve by all economic operators in making incomes and price claims, so as to facilitate the changeover to better-balanced growth. All this is essential if there is to be, from 1971, any initial closer alignment of the economic trends in the Member States to the quantitative guidelines set out in the draft version of the Third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme, with a view to making the Community an area of growth and stability.

As is usual, the Commission memorandum proposed a number of "economic guidelines" which will be considered by the Council.

### *Policy on the bond market in the Community countries*

16. The report on bond market policy in the Community countries, which has just been published, is the result of the first studies made by the Working Party on Securities Markets, set up at the end of 1967 by the Monetary Committee and presided over by Mr F. De Voghel, Deputy Governor of the National Bank of Belgium. This comparative study takes stock of the procedures and instruments used to ensure equilibrium on the bond markets of the several Member States and analyses the policies which these States pursued in this field from 1966 to mid-1969.

<sup>1</sup> See Part Two, Ch. IV.

The report shows how the Member States drew closer together during this period as a result of reforms introduced in various countries, especially in Germany and France. It suggests, however, that there will have to be further alignments if the Member States are to avoid conflicts of policy on their markets. It shows too that the problems with which the Member States were faced, even though sometimes with a time-lag, tended to be more and more the same. In addition, there was a considerable advance in the joint dependence of their markets on the Euro-markets, and the degree of mutual dependence also increased.

Even if allowance is made for the fact that exchange controls and other obstacles impede communication between the markets, the links between them are undoubtedly tending to become stronger still, owing to the general emergence of a common atmosphere and even more to the influence of expectations about rises or falls in interest rates. Consequently, the policies followed by Member States in this field are more dependent on external considerations than was previously the case.

### *Monetary Committee*

17. The Committee held its 145th session on 9 December 1970 under the chairmanship of Mr Clappier. It considered the monetary and financial situation in Belgium and further discussed the relaxing of international exchange arrangements.

### *Short-term Economic Policy Committee*

18. The Committee held its 51st session on 10 and 11 December 1970 with Mr Brouwers in the chair. On the basis of economic budgets submitted by the Member States and documents put forward by the Commission, the Committee reviewed recent economic developments in the Community and the economic problems which emerge in the forecasts for 1971. At the end of its survey, the Committee adopted an opinion on the economic budgets. At the request of the Belgian member, it held prior consultations on a tax measure contemplated by the Belgian Government in connection with the introduction of VAT.

### *Budget Policy Committee*

19. The Committee held its 34th session on 15 December 1970 in Brussels under the chairmanship of Mr Stamatii. It considered the draft budgets of Germany, France, Italy and Belgium for 1971.

### *Panel of experts on information concerning securities*

20. The panel has completed the first part of its work on drawing up a Community prospectus in connection with stock exchange quotation of securities. It is continuing its work on information on unit trusts and investment companies.

### *Panel of experts on economic budgets*

21. The panel met on 7 December 1970 to analyse the complete economic budgets for 1971. It examined, in turn, the economic situation in the Community at the end of 1970, the prospects for 1971, the problems of coordinating economic policies and the comparison of forecasts with the medium-term guidelines.

The panel decided to hold a preparatory meeting in Brussels, on 15 April 1971 or thereabouts, on the preliminary economic budgets for 1972.

### *Alternates of the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee*

22. The alternate members met on 18 December 1970 for a preliminary discussion of the Committee's working programme. They agreed to take the matter up again at their next meeting, to be held in February 1971.

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23. At its session of 2 to 4 December 1970 the European Parliament passed a resolution on the problems of establishing machinery for medium-term financial assistance. In particular, the resolution calls for "formulation of the guidelines to be complied with in connection with the economic policy undertakings to be made by the beneficiary Member States and the general terms of credit, with due allowance for the conditions and principles governing IMF activities and the respective conditions on the financial market". In another resolution on the draft version of the Third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme, the Parliament considers it "necessary to work out a medium-term strategy aimed, in particular, at giving the Commission economic policy instruments", calls for a "common economic policy and an appropriate incomes policy making for an improvement in living standards and conditions in the Community" and is disturbed by the pollution of the environment.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See "European Parliament" (Part Two, Ch. IV).

## REGIONAL POLICY

### *Financing of new activities*

24. The Commission took a formal decision concerning the grant, under Article 56 (2a) of the ECSC Treaty, of a conversion loan to the German Pigment-Chemie GmbH of Homberg (North Rhine-Westphalia). The loan is to amount to 546 450 u. a., including 300 000 u. a. at the special easy terms in force when the decision to grant a loan was taken, and is to be used to part-finance the extension of existing plant for the production of titanium dioxide. The planned increase in production capacity will create new jobs for about 25 former workers of ECSC industries.

In pursuance of the same Article, the Commission took two decisions in principle on the grant of loans for financing two industrial schemes, one in the Netherlands and the other in France.

### *Studies*

25. The two institutes commissioned in November 1969 by the Italian Government and the Commission to carry out a study of the development of the Friuli-Venezia-Giulia region have submitted the general report setting out their findings. The institute asked by the Belgian Government and the Commission to carry out the study on development in the South of Belgium has also submitted its final report. The findings for these two Community regions are being examined. The Commission instructed the Centre d'études du tourisme of the University of Aix-Marseilles to carry out the first part of the study on leisure and health protection needs.<sup>1</sup>

The Commission has also approved and signed a contract on the preliminary study of reconversion and readaptation measures in the Community textile industry. This study is to analyse the situation and pinpoint the problems posed by the restructuration of the industry in the course of the decade, so as to provide a basis for planning regional and social measures to facilitate the necessary changes; the study is to be carried out by the Société française d'études de développement (SOFRED) and terminated by September 1971.

At the request of the French Government, the Commission decided to participate in two studies of the Aquitaine region to find out what concerted information and regional promotion policy should be pursued for the region, and to determine the conditions for the development of Verdon as an industrial centre and port. The Havas Agency was commissioned to carry out one of these studies and Omnium technique d'aménagement (OTAM) the other. The studies are to be completed in autumn 1971.

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 12-70, Part Two, sec. 55.

## SOCIAL POLICY

### *Vocational guidance and training*

#### **Exchanges of young workers**

26. The Commission arranged a meeting at Brussels, on 14 December 1970, of 40 young farmers who had undertaken an advanced vocational training course in a Community country other than their own. These courses come under the first programme of exchanges of young workers, pursuant to Article 50 of the Treaty of Rome.

#### **Seminar for vocational training leaders in industry**

27. A second seminar for vocational training leaders in industry was organized by the Commission at the International Labour Office's Advanced Technical Training Centre in Turin from 7 to 11 December 1970. This seminar, which brought together about 30 persons in charge of training in enterprises and the professional organizations of Community industry, led to a broad exchange of information and experience and study of the main current problems and tendencies of the training of adults in industry and their relationship with the implementation of a common vocational training policy. The findings of the seminar will be referred to the Advisory Committee on Vocational Training and the ECSC Training Committees.

### *Free movement of workers and social security of migrant workers*

28. At its 46th session, in Brussels on 8 December 1970, the Auditing Committee of the Administrative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers studied in detail the provisions of the new draft of Regulation No. 4 (revised) which may involve electronic data processing and had been held over so far by the Administrative Committee. Proposals were finalized for the wording and lay-out of the various articles adopted; they will be considered by the Administrative Committee at its 114th session.

Dutch average costs of benefits in kind in the 1968 accounting year will be reconsidered once the outcome is known of the bilateral talks being held between the Netherlands on the one hand, Belgium and Germany on the other, in an attempt to reach agreement on the amount of Dutch insurance costs for special medical expenses to be included in the average costs in question.

At its 114th session on 22 December 1970, the Administrative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers examined a number of outstanding points concerning the provisions of the new draft version of Regulation No. 4

(revised). These included the provisions which may involve electronic data processing, for which the Auditing Committee had submitted new proposals at its 46th session on 8 December 1970. The Administrative Committee also approved the average Luxembourg costs of benefits in kind for the 1969 accounting year. These average costs are used for the fixing of standard sums to be refunded when benefits in kind are provided by health insurance institutions in one Member State on behalf of those in other Member States.

## *Re-employment and readaptation*

### **ECSC readaptation measures**

29. In December the Commission took various measures pursuant to Article 56 (2) of the ECSC Treaty. It increased by DM 1 900 000 (519 125.68 u. a.) a credit opened in 1968 for a German mine.

It added Bfrs. 19 750 000 (395 000 u. a.) to two credits opened for coal enterprises and Bfrs. 18 000 000 (360 000 u. a.) to a credit opened in 1968 in favour of a Belgian steel concern. The Commission decided to pay Bfrs. 25 000 000 (500 000 u. a.), in Belgium, towards the readaptation expenses of 1 100 miners made redundant by the closure of a coal mine.

At the request of the French Government, the Commission opened a credit of FF 24 040 000 (4 328 263.89 u. a.) for workers made redundant by closures and production cutbacks by Charbonnages de France in 1970. It also decided to increase by Lit. 4 500 000 (7 200 u. a.) a credit opened in 1968 in favour of an Italian steel enterprise.

In each of these cases, the relevant Governments are contributing on a one-for-one basis towards the readaptation costs.

### **European Social Fund**

30. The Commission has taken a number of decisions<sup>1</sup> under the heading of aid from the European Social Fund to a total amount of about 23.8 million u.a. This sum breaks down as follows :

| Country     | Retraining<br>in millions<br>of u.a. | Workers<br>concerned | Resettlement<br>in millions<br>of u.a. | Workers<br>concerned |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--|----------------------|
| Germany     | 10.63                                | 10 736               | 0.07                                   | 11 315               |
| Belgium     | 1.43                                 | 1 775                | —                                      | —                    |
| France      | 3.70                                 | 3 657                | 0.18                                   | 4 363                |
| Italy       | 6.45                                 | 45 205               | 0.22                                   | 15 016               |
| Netherlands | 1.15                                 | 901                  | 0.001                                  | 14                   |

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 21, 27 January 1971.

The Commission also agreed to a third payment — of 514 511.45 u.a. — to Italy under the heading of "Community contribution towards aids granted for workers discharged from sulphur mines".

### *Social security and social activities*

31. On 18 December 1970 the Commission convened a meeting of the senior social security officials of the six Member States for a joint discussion of recent trends and current projects in their field. The meeting was opened by the Commission's Director-General for Social Affairs. He recalled that, parallel with the development of an industrial policy and work on the achievement of an economic and monetary union, there will be an increasing need for a social policy which is concerted at Member State level. The prime condition for such a common approach was a certain transparency and thorough knowledge of the social, legal, economic and financial facts.

The meeting considered the draft version of the social security chapter of the report on the Development of the Social Situation in the Community in 1970. Those attending described the main current problems and foreseeable development of social security in their countries. Finally, the progress of the Commission's work on social security was discussed in the light of the recent decisions by the Council (Ministers of Social Affairs).

### *Living and working conditions*

32. The Joint Advisory Committee on social matters in inland water transport met in Brussels on 2 December 1970. It elected as its chairman for the period from 1 October 1970 to 1 March 1972 Mr De Meester (Employers' Group, Netherlands) and as vice-chairman Mr Duniau (Workers' Group, France). It also approved the report drawn up by a working party on crew composition and control and agreed to continue its studies on certain matters pertaining to this subject.

### *Health protection*

#### **Prevention and control of air pollution caused by the steel industry**

33. On 11 December 1970 the Commission decided to assist a research assignment on "Control of dust produced in charging preheated coking-blends", as part of its second research programme on the prevention and control of air pollution caused by the steel industry. In this connection, it granted a credit of 63 015.50 u.a. to the Centre d'études et recherches des Charbonnages de France, which has taken over responsibility for the project.

Most of the work will be done at the Hagondange coking plant of the Wendel-Sidélor group. The purpose is to help clean the air at and near coking plants. Last year, the Commission made a substantial grant for a project dealing with the prevention of air pollution caused by the discharge and quenching of coke.

### **Dust control in mines**

34. On 18 December 1970 the Commission decided to part-finance eight research projects, concerned with dust control in mines, by three Community institutes specialized in mine research. The total credit is 888 005.15 u.a., and the projects will generally be carried out over a period of three years. The research is being undertaken pursuant to Article 55 of the ECSC Treaty and is part of the second dust control in mines research programme.

### **Mines Safety and Health Commission**

35. The Commission itself did not meet in December 1970. Meetings were held by its working parties on electrification, psychological and sociological factors in safety, flammable dusts, and the expert committees on coal-winning and tunnelling machines and fire-resistant fluids. These working parties mainly dealt with the utilization of trolley locomotives, the prevention of accidents to newly recruited foreign workers, psychological factors affecting the use of individual protection equipment, the examination of the test findings for barriers to limit flammable dust explosions, the establishment of Community chemical and physiological acceptance criteria for fire-resistant fluids and the preparation of anti-dust pollution design specifications for coal-winning and tunnelling machinery.

### **Financial assistance for victims of mining accidents**

36. On 16 December 1970 the Commission granted assistance totalling DM 8 800 to the families of the victims of a mining accident which occurred on 28 November 1970 in Germany.

### **Health protection (Euratom)**

37. On 22 December 1970 the Commission, acting under Article 37 of the Euratom Treaty, issued an opinion concerning general data relative to the project for disposal of radioactive effluents of the Central Bureau for Nuclear Measurements (CBNM) at Geel.

### *Paul Finet Foundation*

38. The Board of Governors of the Paul Finet Foundation met for the 10th time in Luxembourg on 8 December 1970, under the chairmanship of the



Director-General for Social Affairs, deputizing for Mr Albert Coppé, member of the Commission, who became chairman of the Board in December.

The Foundation was set up in 1965 by the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community, as a tribute to the memory of its former President. It provides financial assistance to the children of ECSC coal, iron-ore mine and steel workers who died as the result of an industrial accident or illness after 30 June 1965. The purpose of the assistance is to permit or facilitate academic studies or vocational training.

On 8 December 1970, 299 files were examined and financial assistance to the amount of Bfrs. 1 772 752 was granted to 246 candidates. This brings the total of grants awarded to 1 258 (for an aggregate amount of Bfrs. 9 561 739) in the five years since the establishment of the Foundation.

## AGRICULTURAL POLICY

39. On 1 and 14 December 1970 the Ministers of Agriculture of the Six and Mr Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, had an exchange of views on the general lines of the common agricultural policy, with special reference to agricultural structures and prices policy and the relationship between these two aspects.

### *Common organization of the markets*

#### Cereals and rice

40. By two regulations of 28 December 1970 the Commission amended certain rules concerning the advanced fixing of export refunds for cereals and tendering for export of cereals held by the intervention agencies.<sup>1</sup>

#### Beef and veal

41. Having noted that the period of validity of import certificates in the beef and veal sector was insufficient, the Commission, by a regulation of 11 December 1970,<sup>2</sup> extended until 28 February 1971 the validity of certificates issued during the period from 15 September 1970 to 27 November 1970 inclusive.

On 29 December 1970 the Commission temporarily fixed at 80 % the rate of levy applicable to imports of frozen beef and veal for processing.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 283, 29 December 1970.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 269, 12 December 1970.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 284, 30 December 1970.

## Pigmeat

42. On 15 December 1970 the Council adopted new rules for the "pilot and derived products" system allowing additional amounts to be fixed in the pigmeat sector.<sup>1</sup> In addition, on 29 December 1970, the Commission amended an earlier text concerning the procedures for intervention purchases in the sector.<sup>2</sup> In order to ensure that the quality of products bought by the intervention agencies shall vary as little as possible, even after relatively long storage, the regulation adopted lays down Community provisions covering the temperatures for cold storage and packing.

## Milk and milk products

43. On 15 December 1970 the Council decided to extend until 31 December 1971 the period of validity of its regulation on possible aid for the sale of butter at reduced price to certain categories of consumers, at the same time limiting this privilege to people benefiting from social assistance.<sup>3</sup>

In addition, the Council adopted two regulations amending the buying-in price for butter and skim milk powder applied by the Belgian and Luxembourg intervention agencies and annulling the regulation on application in Belgium and Luxembourg of countervailing amounts in trade in certain processed agricultural products.<sup>4</sup> The first of these regulations is intended to cope with the repercussions on the milk products market of the reform of the Belgian tax system which came into force on 1 January 1971; it therefore rescinds the provisions governing the corrective factors — which specified an increase, in Belgium and Luxembourg, of 2.75 u.a./100 kg in the intervention price for the above-mentioned products and in aid for skimmed milk — and the measures pursuant thereto.

At its meeting of 15 December 1970 the Council also discussed the measures to reduce milk production and encourage beef and veal, particularly by a bonus system for the non-marketing of milk and milk products; the Council requested a further examination of the Commission's amended proposal on this matter and on any other measures with the same objective.

Finally, on 29 December 1970, the Commission drew up the special measures for the advance fixing of export refunds in the milk and milk products sector.<sup>4</sup>

## Sugar

44. By regulation of 28 December 1970 the Commission fixed at 8.97 u.a./100 kg of white sugar the definitive amount for the production contribution for the sugar year 1969/70.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 281, 27 December 1970.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 284, 30 December 1970.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 275, 19 December 1970.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* L 285, 31 December 1970.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* L 283, 29 December 1970.

At the same date the Commission also amended an earlier text concerning participation by sugar beet and cane producers in storage costs, in the 1970/1971 sugar year, if there is any carryover, and provisions applicable to the quantity of sugar produced above the maximum quota.<sup>1</sup>

### Oils and fats

45. By three regulations of 15 December 1970 the Council amended and expanded several earlier provisions in the oils and fats sector, particularly in respect of import and export certificates and the advance fixing of the refund.<sup>2</sup>

### Fruit and vegetables

46. By a regulation of 7 December 1970 the Council decided to increase from 500 to 800 u.a. per hectare the maximum premium paid for uprooting apple, pear and peach trees, to improve fruit production in the Community.<sup>3</sup> The text adopted also stipulates that the premium is to be paid in one single sum when the applicant has shown proof that the trees have actually been uprooted.

In addition, on 11 December 1970, the Commission amended certain procedures for implementing the measures to encourage marketing of Community oranges and mandarins, particularly the Biondo comune variety;<sup>4</sup> at the same time it fixed the minimum buying-in price for oranges delivered to industry for the crop year 1970/1971 and the amount of financial compensation after processing of these oranges.<sup>4</sup>

By a regulation of 15 December 1970 the Commission noted that the cauliflower market was in a situation of serious crisis.<sup>5</sup>

### Products processed from fruit and vegetables

47. At its meeting of 15 December 1970 the Council considered the implementation of the regulation completing the common organization of markets in this sector by certain provisions on the grant of refunds and, also, of the regulation establishing the general rules granting these refunds and for the criteria for fixing their amounts; at the end of the discussion, the Council agreed to reconsider this matter at a later meeting.

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 283, 29 December 1970.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 275, 19 December 1970.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 266, 9 December 1970.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* L 269, 12 December 1970.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* L 272, 16 December 1970.

## Living plants and floricultural products

48. By regulation of 21 December 1970 the Commission fixed the minimum prices applicable to exports to non-member countries of certain bulbs, onions and flower tubers for the marketing year 1 June 1971 to 31 May 1972.<sup>1</sup>

## Wine

49. On 7 December 1970 the Council fixed the guide prices in the wine sector for the period 16 December 1970 to 15 December 1971;<sup>2</sup> these prices remain unchanged in relation to those for the period from 1 June to 15 December 1970.

For its part the Commission, on 15 December 1970, fixed the reference and activating prices in the wine sector.<sup>3</sup>

## Fisheries

50. On 10 December 1970 the Commission adopted a regulation on notification by Member States to the Commission of the main factors in the withdrawal price system practised by producer organizations in the fisheries sector.<sup>4</sup> This information must specify *inter alia* the features of each product for which a withdrawal price is fixed, such as species, freshness and size category, method of presentation and putting up for sale. In a text adopted at the same date the Commission further established a list of representative wholesale markets or ports for the products of the fisheries sector.<sup>4</sup>

## Minimum prices

51. As measures for a common organization of the market are not applicable on 1 January 1971 for certain products covered by a minimum price system (non-vinous vinegar for human consumption, potatoes and — until 1 February 1971 — fisheries products) the Council, on 15 December 1970, decided to extend the validity of its decision of 20 December 1969 on the minimum price system until the implementation of measures for the common organization of the market for the products considered, and at the latest until 31 December 1971.<sup>5</sup> This extension does not, however, concern wine vinegar, which in the meantime has been brought under the common organization of the wine products market.

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 277, 22 December 1970.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 266, 9 December 1970.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 272, 16 December 1970.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* L 271, 15 December 1970.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* L 281, 27 December 1970.

## *System of import, export and advance fixing certificates*

52. The Commission regulation of 10 July 1970 on common implementing procedures for the system of certificates for imports, exports and advance fixing came into force, as planned, on 1 January 1971.<sup>1</sup> It was supplemented on 23 December 1970 by a second Commission regulation codifying in a single instrument all the provisions concerning the systems of certificates particular to each sector of the common agricultural market organizations.<sup>2</sup> In this way, the regulations governing the new system of certificates are now embodied in two texts for all agricultural products, which means that the task of the persons involved is made easier.

## *European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund*

53. On 17 December 1970 the Council adopted a regulation concerning aid from the Guidance Section of the Fund for 1971 (8th instalment).<sup>3</sup> The regulation covers a period of 18 months (second half of 1969 and the whole of 1970, so that, for the period in question, the Guidance Section has available a total sum of 427.5 million u.a. Of this amount, the first part is earmarked to finance certain measures specified by different regulations, particularly in respect of bonuses for slaughtering cows and for the non-marketing of milk and milk products. The second will finance special measures as part of the reform of agriculture. The third, amounting to 200 million u.a., will be used for specific schemes to improve agricultural structures. This regulation also states that, in certain cases, aid from the Fund may be 45 % of the total investment and specifies a 20 % financial participation on the part of the beneficiary for production structure schemes and 38 % for those concerning marketing structures.

On 28 December 1970 the Commission also decided to make a payment on account, amounting to 532 396 798 u. a., in respect of expenditure chargeable to the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF, for the first half of 1970. This expenditure is covered by the contribution keys in Article 7 of the Council regulation of 21 April 1970. The total expenditure taken into consideration for this advance amounts to 710 million units of account, of which more than half is for the cereals sector (51 %), and 28 % and 11 % respectively for milk products and sugar. The breakdown between Member States is as follows :<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 9-10/70, Part Two, sec. 32.

<sup>2</sup> *Journal officiel* L 283, 29 December 1970.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 280, 26 December 1970.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* L 14, 18 January 1971.

| Member States | u.a.        |
|---------------|-------------|
| Germany       | 180 974 266 |
| France        | 180 285 329 |
| Italy         | 34 869 684  |
| Netherlands   | 94 194 638  |
| Belgium       | 41 509 216  |
| Luxembourg    | 563 665     |
| Community     | 532 396 798 |

On 29 December 1970 the Commission decided to make an additional payment on account for expenditure chargeable to the EAGGF Guarantee Section for the second half of the 1969 accounting period. This totalled 121 218 295 u. a. 3.9 million u. a. of this is covered by the sugar levies and contributions and 117.2 million under the contribution keys in Article 11(3) of the Council regulation of 26 July 1966. The breakdown between Member States is as follows :<sup>1</sup>

| Member States | u.a.        |
|---------------|-------------|
| Germany       | 1 513 474   |
| France        | 27 524 042  |
| Italy         | 87 998 447  |
| Netherlands   | —           |
| Belgium       | 4 034 908   |
| Luxembourg    | —           |
| Community     | 121 070 871 |

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\* \*

54. At its session of 2 to 4 December 1970 in Luxembourg, the European Parliament adopted a batch of resolutions on various problems linked with the agricultural policy : premiums for the slaughter of cows and non-marketing of milk and milk products ; amendment of the regulation on the common organization of the milk and milk products market ; buying-in price for butter and skim milk powder applied by the Belgian and Luxembourg intervention agencies ; reorganization of Community fruit production ; guide prices in the wine sector ; marketing of equipment for the asexual propagation of vines ;

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel*, L 14, 18 January 1971.

trade system for certain processed agricultural products ; problems invoked by the recovery of sums improperly paid under the common agricultural policy and the organization of an information system, EAGGF assistance.<sup>1</sup>

## INDUSTRIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY

### *General research and technology*

#### Scientific and technical research policy

55. On 16 and 17 December 1970 the Council, adopting the Commission's proposals for a joint Community project on scientific and technical research and development,<sup>2</sup> agreed to request the Permanent Representatives to proceed with their work in the light of the suggestions and points of view put forward during the talks on this question and to examine the possibilities for arranging a conference of Ministers from the 15 countries concerned to study the results of this work.

#### Nuclear technology

##### Meeting on vibration phenomena inside water-cooled reactor pressure vessels

56. On 17 December 1970 the Belgian Centre d'Études Nucléaires (CEN) held a meeting on vibration phenomena inside water-cooled reactor vessels. The object of this technical meeting arranged by the Commission was to promote an exchange of views between reactor operators, manufacturers and safety and surveillance bodies directly concerned with these problems. About 40 people from 20 different agencies attended the conference ; six papers were read and are to be published by the Commission.

The main conclusions that can be drawn from this conference can be summed up as follows : Theoretical studies on the design of internals still need further basic research. They ought to be backed up by experimental studies on static and, if necessary, dynamic models (which should take the hydraulic effects into account). The best dynamic model consists in measurements (of stress, displacement, neutron noise) performed on the actual reactor during the power plant start-up tests. This method is now being applied in some cases, but can result in prolonged testing periods. Permanent in-service monitoring of

<sup>1</sup> European Parliament, Part Two, Ch. IV.

<sup>2</sup> See Bulletin Supplement 1/1971.

abnormal effects in vessels is becoming more and more widespread. However, the sensitivity of measuring methods (e.g. neutron noise) needs improving.

#### Exchange of experience with nuclear reactor operators

57. Under the scheme for the pooling of experience with nuclear power plant operators, which the Commission has been running for the past five years, a meeting was held at Eberbach, Germany, on 2-3 December 1970 on "Experience acquired during the annual overhauls of 1970".

The meeting was held near the site of the Obrigheim power plant, which was inspected and overhauled during the scheduled shut-down and equipped with new monitoring devices. More than 100 participants attended the meeting, representing all the utilities in the Community which are operating, building or intending to operate a nuclear power plant. As usual at these meetings, participation in the work and discussions took place on a mutual basis.

During 1970, many Community nuclear power plants underwent a scheduled shut-down for inspection and maintenance work for the first time. The experience gained in these various plants was described and discussed along the following main lines: pressure vessel inspection, fuel element inspection, turbo-alternator maintenance and the technical and organizational problems posed by work under radiation. Visual or ultrasonic methods of pressure vessel inspection have proved satisfactory, but most of these devices still need improvement. As regards turbo-alternator maintenance, and leaving aside problems with water/steam separation and steam drying, the causes of blade vibration remain unsolved. Finally, it was agreed that equipment decontamination represents an essential part of an overhaul and repair programme. The Commission has been asked to help to solve this problem, which is still a source of some difficulty.

#### Training

58. On 31 December 1970 the situation regarding the scientific and technical trainees and grant-holders at the JRC and under contracts of association was as follows: 46 scientific and technical student trainees were actively engaged and five new trainees were accepted in December for training periods to start at a later date; 54 scientific and technical grant-holders were actively engaged, 39 of them preparing a doctorate thesis and 15 specializing in a particular nuclear field. Two new grants were awarded in the course of the month.

### *Joint Research Centre*

#### Future activities of Euratom

59. At its meeting on 6 December 1969, which dealt with Euratom problems, the Council decided to request the Committee of Permanent Representatives to



draw up proposals, in close collaboration with the Commission, which would render research programmes more flexible and facilitate the administration of the Joint Research Centre, and to prepare the decisions to be taken by the competent authorities to implement the requisite measures.<sup>1</sup>

At its meeting on 16 and 17 December 1970 the Council concentrated on examining the reorganization of the Joint Research Centre project (JRC). It took due note of the decision which the Commission agreed to take to this end.<sup>2</sup>

It was also decided that the drawing up of the multiannual JRC programmes should be immediately undertaken by the decentralized bodies of the JRC. The Commission intends to submit a proposal to the Council for a revision of the Service Regulations governing the staff employed under the research and asked the Council to give them the assurance that the new Service Regulations would not come into force until the multiannual programmes had been adopted. The Council consented to this last item.

As to the preliminary design study on the SORA pulsed reactor, the Council has not yet been able to take a definite decision owing to a reservation of a financial nature put forward by one of the delegations.<sup>3</sup>

As regards the future of the ESSOR reactor, the Council took note of the Commission's declaration that it intends to compile a complete file on this subject, including a performance study, construction costs, and the commissioning date for the light-water loops, during the next few months. This study could form the object of an industrial contract, the cost of which would come out of the funds earmarked for operation of the ESSOR reactor in the 1971 research budget.

With regard to the multiannual programme proposals concerning "controlled thermonuclear fusion" and "biology/health physics", the Council agreed to examine these items in further detail at a later meeting.

Finally, the Council adopted the following resolution regarding the setting-up of a European uranium enrichment facility :

"The Council — taking into account the terms of its resolution of 6 December 1969 to the effect that the Council shall state its opinion by the end of 1971 on the Commission's proposal regarding long-term supplies of enriched uranium — shall brief the special study group of the Consultative Committee on Nuclear Research, which was requested by the Council's resolution of 8 December 1967 to examine the question of long-term supplies of enriched uranium: (a) to compile a file establishing the technical and economic characteristics and performance of uranium enrichment plants using gaseous

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 1-1970, Part Two, sec. 34.

<sup>2</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 16, 20 January 1971 and Part One, same chapter of this Bulletin.

<sup>3</sup> This reservation has since been withdrawn.

diffusion, ultracentrifugation and nozzle separation processes ; (b) to collect data concerning the technical and economic performances of existing demonstration plants and data intended for planned installations. Having made a tentative examination of this problem, the special study group would be able to propose that the Committee of Permanent Representatives consult the experts from the member countries if the group should consider it useful to the pursuit of its work.

As soon as possible the special study group shall submit to the Council and the Commission a report containing an analysis and an evaluation of data gathered in order that the Council may adopt a position regarding the Commission's proposals concerning a Community uranium enrichment facility as provided for in the Council's Resolution of 6 December 1969."

### *Dissemination of information*

60. At the beginning of December 1970, an exchange of views was held at Grenoble on the possible use of the Beucheri/Block invention (surface coating process and device).

The meeting with the representatives of the CENG (CEN Grenoble) produced a basis for close cooperation between the CENG and the bodies concerned from the JRC Ispra. A similar scheme may be set up with regard to the exploitation of the invention.

As regards the utilization of technical results, 12 "Technical Notes" were prepared describing devices capable of industrial application.

At the beginning of December, discussions were held in Berlin between Commission representatives and the Bundesanstalt für Materialprüfung on the joint organization of an international congress on "Structural mechanics in reactor technology" which is to be held in Berlin on 20-24 September 1971.

On 8-9 December 1970 the Commission held a technical seminar in Luxembourg on "Coal-mining research — application of mining techniques — basis for new products", which was attended by some 200 research and industrial workers from 15 countries. One of the findings which emerged from the seminar was that coal is still the most suitable and the most competitive means of attaining certain technical objects. New developments can be expected in the fields of both organic chemistry and mining. Another seminar will be held in Luxembourg on 24-25 February 1971 on "Control of fire-damp release — climate improvement in mines".

A seminar on "Special dispersion-hardened steels" will be held in Luxembourg on 14 June 1971 under the Commission's scheme for the organization of scientific and technical conferences and the publication of texts. Another

seminar on "Scientific information and documentation in business" will be held jointly by the Commission and the company "Mathematical and data-processing" on 3-4 June 1971, in Luxembourg.

On 7-8 December 1970 the Commission took part in the work of the ENEA "Esquire" Working Party on this OECD agency's work in the field of nuclear information. The discussions dealt in particular with problems relating to regional cooperation under the INIS project of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Vienna.

An exchange of information took place on mechanized documentation during a fact-finding visit paid by officials of the Commission's Centre for Information and Documentation to a teleprocessing system at Culham, England.

## ENERGY POLICY

### *Coal*

#### Community aid to the coal industry

61. The Council acting unanimously and having given its due opinion as requested by the Commission on the project submitted to it,<sup>1</sup> and the ECSC Consultative Committee having expressed a favourable opinion at its meeting on 11 December 1970, the Commission on 22 December 1970 adopted a Decision (No. 3/71/ECSC) regarding the Community system of Member States' aid to the coal industry.<sup>2</sup> This Decision replaces the High Authority's Decision No. 3/65 and comes into force on 1 January 1971 for a period of five years. As well as the aids intended to finance the portion of social security benefits relating to past charges, it provides for the types of assistance which can be granted to firms by Member States after authorization from the Commission, namely aids to enable output to be adjusted to the conditions of the coal market, by means of the total or partial shut-down of plants, aid to improve the profitability or safety of mines, either by participation in the financing of capital investment or by backing to help to finance recruiting, training, retraining and stabilizing of personnel, aid for the creation and maintenance of exceptional stocks, and aids designed either to obviate serious perturbations in the economic and social life of an area where there are not as yet sufficient possibilities of alternative employment or to maintain production warranted by temporary uncertainties concerning Community energy supplies. The Member States are obliged to forward to the Commission regularly all data relating to intended financial assistance, and also to inform it about the motives and extent of such assistance, more especially in the light of their

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 12/1970, Part II, sec.46.

<sup>2</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 3, 5 January 1971.

estimates of the trend of coal production, imports and sales and with due regard to regional developments.

### Technical research

62. In accordance with Article 55/2c of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission, having consulted the Consultative Committee and received the Council's due opinion, decided on 9 December 1970 to earmark 3 286 728 u. a. for financial aid to "technical research on coal" and 79 000 u. a. to covering the cost of disseminating the results and additional expenditure. The contracts relating to this financial aid have been concluded with the beneficiaries. The research projects covered come under the 1970-74 medium-term coal programme.<sup>1</sup>

### *Approximation of taxes on hydrocarbons used as fuels*

63. After having approved on 24 June 1970 the outline of a draft "plan for the harmonization of the taxes on hydrocarbons used as fuels", the Commission on 28 December 1970 sent the Council a draft directive on "approximation of the specific consumer taxes applied to liquid hydrocarbons intended for use as fuel".

According to the draft directive, the excise duties in force in the various Member States in January 1976 would not be greater than 2 u. a./t for heavy fuel oils (Item 27.10. C II of CCT) and 5 u. a./t for domestic fuel oils (Item 27.10 C I of CCT). The difference between the national rates, which are higher at present, and the maximum rates planned for 1976 should be reduced by half by 1 January 1974.

### *Nuclear energy*

#### Terms of delivery of plutonium from the United States

64. The United States Atomic Energy Commission (USAEC) decided to abolish, with effect from 1 January 1971, the rules by which :

- Euratom's acquisitions of plutonium of private origin were not to exceed 50 % of the total purchases of American plutonium ;
- American reactor operators could not sell more than 75 % of their plutonium production ;
- agreements had to be concluded with the USAEC on exchanges of information relating to the use of the plutonium supplied.

As a result, the American producers holding an operating licence will be in a position to sell plutonium under essentially commercial conditions, subject to the provisions of the Agreement for Cooperation governing the maximum quantity (1 500 kg of Pu in all) and safeguards.

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* C 99, 31 July 1970.

## TRANSPORT POLICY

### *Results of the Council session of December 1970*

The Council session of 7 December 1970 was devoted to transport. The following questions were discussed.

#### **Social harmonization**

65. At Geneva in the setting of the ECE (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe) the Member States negotiated with all the other European States, including those of the East bloc, the European Agreement on the work of crews of vehicles engaged in international road transport (AETR). However, the standards provided for in this agreement on daily driving time do not correspond with those in the Council regulation of 25 March 1969 on social harmonization in the road haulage industry. At its session of 20 March 1970, the Council therefore instructed the Commission to submit a proposal for an amendment to the above regulation, to bring it into line with the AETR standards.

In the meantime the Commission had instituted proceedings in the Court of Justice, claiming that it did not lie within the Member States' jurisdiction to negotiate and conclude the AETR. Nevertheless, at its session of 7 December 1970, the Council again instructed the Commission, without prejudice to the results of the case *sub judice*, to submit a proposal for amendment of the regulation concerned. The Commission replied that, in view of the legal proceedings instituted, it was unable to submit such a proposal.

Totally unconnected with the questions concerning the AETR, the Council again noted a whole batch of difficulties arising from the application of the Council regulation of 25 March 1969 to national short-haul transport and in particular to foodstuffs collection and distribution services. Technical changes must be made to some provisions to take into account special features and requirements of these services. The Commission has stated that it would very shortly be submitting a proposal to the Council for a regulation containing the amendments which would respond to the concern of the Member States.

#### **Problems concerning Rhine navigation**

66. After a brief exchange of views, the Council noted two reports relating to navigation on the Rhine. The first was concerned with the discussions with Switzerland and the United Kingdom (signatories of the Mannheim Convention, along with France, Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium) on the implications for the Rhine of the application of Community competition rules

on transport. The second was an interim report on the progress of work on the establishment of regulations for the temporary laying-up of surplus inland waterway goods transport capacity. This follows the Council resolution of 27 January 1970, which laid down the general principles. The Council instructed the Permanent Representatives to continue work in these two fields.

#### **Regular coach and bus services and shuttle services**

67. The Council examined the pending problems relating to the two proposals for regulations on "regular" and "specialized regular" coach and bus services and also shuttle services. As part of the application of the common transport policy, these two regulations implement the Council regulation of 28 July 1966 on the introduction of common rules for international road passenger transport by coach and bus. On the basis of two compromise projects presented by the President, the Council managed to solve a number of fundamental problems and instructed its competent departments to complete work in progress along the lines which it laid down.

#### **Cooperation between railway undertakings**

68. After two statements on the problem at the Council session of 4 June 1970 by Mr Galley, French Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, and by Mr Keyzer, State-Secretary in the Netherlands Ministry of Transport and Waterways, the Council adopted a resolution on cooperation between railway undertakings in the Member States. In this resolution the Council invited the railways of the six Member States to promote technical, commercial and operational cooperation and made a number of suggestions as to the sectors where this cooperation might usefully be developed. The Governments of the Member States will bring the Council resolutions to the attention of their respective railway administrations.<sup>1</sup>

#### **Weight and size of commercial vehicles**

69. The Council also heard a statement from the Belgian Minister of Communications on the harmonization of the weight and the size of commercial vehicles and noted the Commission's intention to submit a proposal on this subject in the near future; it instructed its competent departments to continue to examine all the problems which arise in this field.

#### **Transport problems relating to ECSC products**

70. The Council heard a statement by the Commission representative on the publication of prices and conditions for international transport of coal and steel by waterways between Community ports, and on the application of minimum charges or distances in the rate system for international transport of ECSC products by rail.

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel*, C 5, 19 January 1971.

## *Seminars with trade union organizations*

71. The Commission has organized seminars with the main trade union organizations grouping transport workers at the level of the six Member States. Following the meeting with the Committee of ITF unions in the EEC,<sup>1</sup> the Commission invited the European Committee of Ministers of Transport (CMT) to take part in a seminar on the common transport policy held in Luxembourg on 16 and 17 December 1970 under the chairmanship of Mr Coppé, member of the Commission. The discussions dealt in particular with the application of the Community social affairs regulations, the introduction of the Community social policy in the transport field, the organization of the transport market, the coordination of investment and the question of who should bear infrastructure costs. For its part, the European Committee of Ministers of Transport declared its intention of stepping up its action at Community level.

## *Access to the market*

### **Passenger transport by road**

72. On 7 December 1970 the Commission submitted to the Dutch Government an Opinion<sup>2</sup> on its draft royal order amending the decree pursuant to the law of 1939 on transport of passengers by motor vehicle (Uitvoeringsbesluit Autovorvoer Personen 1939). The text of this draft royal order was submitted to the Commission in conformity with Article 10 of the Council regulation of 28 July 1966 on the introduction of common rules for international motor-coach and bus transport of passengers by road.

In its Opinion, the Commission stated that the draft order conformed on the whole to the requirements of the Council regulation of 28 July 1966, the Commission regulation of 9 July 1968 concerning the establishment of pro formas for the control documents required under Articles 6 and 9 of the Council regulation, and to those of the Treaty. The Commission did, however, point out that the provisions in Article 3(4) and Article 3(e) (2) of the draft royal order could only be accepted if they were to apply exclusively to transport within Benelux, and if measures necessary for the implementation of Article 6 of the Commission regulation of 9 July 1968 were added to this draft.

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<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 1-71, Part Two, sec. 63.

<sup>2</sup> *Journal officiel* L 6, 8 January 1971.

73. On 2 December 1970 the European Parliament adopted a resolution giving its Opinion on the proposal for the Council regulation establishing common rules for shuttle services by motor coach between Member States; this resolution approved the proposal with two amendments which were not of substance.

### **Road haulage of goods**

74. On 7 December 1970 the Commission gave an Opinion<sup>1</sup> on a bill and draft regulations which the German Government plans to adopt to implement the provisions of the Council regulation of 19 July 1968 on the institution of a Community quota for carriage of goods by road. The Commission notes that the planned bill amends certain articles of the 22 December 1969 version of the law on the carriage of goods by road, and that one of the draft regulations also modifies the German regulation of 19 December 1968. Furthermore, it considers that the new arrangements were not all taken to implement the Council regulation of 19 July 1968, and that certain infringements figuring in the Commission recommendation of 9 June 1969 should be mentioned in the draft law.

Finally, the Commission felt that there were no grounds for retaining the provision in the draft regulation banning carriers from other Member States from engaging in international transport with Germany if they had committed an offence in this country.

### *Harmonization of conditions of competition*

75. The Commission has decided to institute the procedure under Article 169 of the EEC Treaty against Germany, France, Italy and Luxembourg for infringements of the Council regulation of 25 March 1969 on the harmonization of certain social provisions in the field of road transport. These infringements consist in failure to observe provisions of Article 18 concerning laws and regulations to be adopted by the Member States for the purpose of effectively implementing the above regulation throughout the Community.

On 15 December 1970 a consultative meeting was held between government experts for the purpose of preparing measures of social harmonization in the field of road transport (second regulation).

### *Transport rates and conditions*

76. The Commission was consulted by the Dutch Government on a draft royal decree amending the one pursuant to the law on the carriage of goods by

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<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 7, 9 January 1971.



road for the purpose of implementing the Council regulation of 30 July 1968<sup>1</sup> on the introduction of a system of bracket rates to road haulage between the Member States, and the Commission regulation of 26 February 1969<sup>2</sup> fixing the conditions and procedures of publication of transport rates and conditions which depart from the published tariffs, pursuant to Article 9 of the Council regulation. The Commission was also consulted by the Luxembourg Government on a draft regulation of the Grand Duchy implementing the two regulations abovementioned. Although it expressed a generally favourable opinion on these drafts,<sup>3</sup> the Commission made certain comments, in particular on the action still to be taken by these two governments concerning control and sanctions.

Despite repeated requests by the Commission,<sup>4</sup> the Member States have still not introduced any tariff in accordance with the above Council regulation; therefore, by a letter dated 14 December 1970, the Commission instituted against the Member States the procedure for a formal statement that they have failed to fulfil their obligations, in pursuance of Article 69 of the Treaty.

### *Rates for infrastructure use*

#### **Taxation of road vehicles**

77. In accordance with Article 2 of the Council decision of 21 March 1962 instituting a procedure for prior examination and consultation in respect of certain administrative and legislative provisions and regulations envisaged by Member States in the transport field, the Commission, on 2 December 1970, sent to the French Government an Opinion on Article 28 bis of the 1971 draft finance law, which amends provisions of Article 16 of the law of 21 December 1967 introducing a special tax on certain road vehicles.<sup>5</sup> The bill contains certain provisions simplifying the application of the law of 21 December 1967 with respect to the conditions for the transport of heavy goods and the reductions for journeys on motorways or by mixed rail-road systems, and it also revises the rates of the tax.

In its Opinion, the Commission stated that the action provided for did not endanger the guidelines and the basic principles of the special taxation on certain road vehicles introduced by the law of 21 December 1967 on which the Commission had expressed its views in its recommendation of 16 November 1967 to the French Government.<sup>6</sup> The Commission also recalled that on 18

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 194, 6 August 1968.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 53, 4 March 1969.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 7, 9 January 1971.

<sup>4</sup> See Bulletin 6-70, Part Two, sec. 39.

<sup>5</sup> *Journal officiel* L 274, 18 December 1970.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* L 293, 2 December 1967.

July 1968 it submitted to the Council a proposal for a first directive on the adjustment of national systems of commercial vehicle taxation<sup>1</sup> and stated that the arrangements planned by the French Government were based on principles similar to those which were fundamental to this proposal. However, as certain provisions of the special French tax differed from its own proposals, the Commission drew the attention of the French Government to the fact that this directive would make a further adjustment to the special tax necessary.

### **Accounting system for infrastructure expenditure**

78. Article 9 of the Council regulation of 4 June 1970,<sup>2</sup> introducing a system of accounting of transport infrastructure expenditure, provides that the Commission, in the course of its task of coordinating all the work ensuing from this regulation, should lay down what the different headings in the accounting schedules are to include. These provisions were the subject of a regulation adopted on 18 December 1970 by the Commission.<sup>3</sup> The method for explaining the contents of the accounting schedules as they appear in Annex I of the Council regulation, includes the determination of the concept of infrastructure (the installations, works and equipment covered by this concept being laid down for each means of transport) and the definition of the elements of expenditure to be included in the different headings of the schedules. The harmonization of the rules will make it possible, from the beginning, to guarantee uniform application of the accounting schedules in the various Member States and for all means of transport.

### *Consultative Committee on Transport*

79. The working party of the Consultative Committee instructed to examine distortions in conditions of competition in international rail, road and inland waterway transport within the Community met in Luxembourg on 9 and 10 December 1970 to draw the conclusions from the discussion of this question at the plenary session on 13 November 1970. The working party adopted the final text of the draft Opinion on the first two problems raised by the Commission in its introductory note and requested its rapporteur to draw up a draft report evaluating the effects of the most serious distortions noted in international traffic.

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<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* C 95, 21 September 1968.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid* L 130, 13 June 1970.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 278, 23 December 1970.

### III. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

#### ENLARGEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

##### *Negotiations with the candidate countries*

80. In accordance with the mandates received from the Ministers' deputies of the four candidate countries, the Commission, on 28 December 1970, submitted to the Council a second interim report on the technical adaptations to be made to derived law, particularly as regards the transport sector.

The Commission also submitted a document on the contractual obligations of the Community towards non-member countries.

##### **United Kingdom**

81. At the third ministerial meeting on 8 December 1970, the Conference noted with satisfaction the state of progress of the work in hand.

The United Kingdom delegation proposed a transitional period of five years for industrial trade and for the agricultural sector and for adapting to Community rules on capital movements and tax harmonization. The Community took note of the British proposal, pointing out at the same time that serious problems still existed on other points which were also important. It announced that it intended to adopt a global position on all these questions.

An agreement was reached concerning, on the one hand, the Community's viewpoint on the treatment of certain African Commonwealth countries, such as Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. The Conference also noted that if the United Kingdom joined the Community it would also become a member of the European Investment Bank (EIB). The Conference postulated that the United Kingdom's share in the EIB's capital should be the same as that of Germany and France and that its participation in EIB organs should be identical to that of Germany, France and Italy.

The fourth ministerial meeting with the United Kingdom was fixed for 2 February 1971.

The Commission also submitted two documents to the Council, one concerning arrangements and practices in the United Kingdom which conflict with the ECSC Treaty, and the other on the problems of the British contribution to ECSC funds.

## Ireland, Denmark and Norway

82. At the second ministerial meetings held on 15 December 1970, the representatives of these countries also made statements concerning transitional measures.

As in the case of the United Kingdom, the Community delegation noted these statements and announced that they would be given due weight in the examination of the problem of transitional measures which the Community has undertaken in its global approach to the whole issue.

The Irish, Danish and Norwegian delegations, on the one hand, and the Community delegation, on the other, also agreed on certain commercial policy problems.

Finally, in the light of the agreement reached at the second ministerial meeting between the Community and the United Kingdom on the questions raised by the British delegation concerning liquid milk, pigmeat and eggs, the Irish delegation felt that this matter could be considered as settled.

The next ministerial meetings with Ireland and Denmark will be held on 2 March and with Norway on 16 March 1971.

## *EFTA member or associated countries which have not asked to join the Community*

### Exploratory talks with Switzerland and Sweden

83. In accordance with point 14 of the Hague final communiqué laying down that talks will be opened with those EFTA member countries which have not asked to join the Community, and following the ministerial meetings of 10 November 1970 with Switzerland and Sweden, exploratory talks began on 16 and 17 December 1970 between a delegation from the Commission and representatives of these countries.

The Swiss delegation was headed by Mr Paul Jolles, Director of the Trade Division in the Federal Department of Public Economy, and the Swedish delegation by H.E. Ambassador Sverkor Åström.

The aim of the discussions is to consider possible solutions to the problems raised by enlargement for those European states which have not applied for membership. The discussions will continue throughout 1971.

Other talks have been arranged with Austria, Finland, Portugal and Iceland between 5 and 8 January 1971.

## RELATIONS WITH MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

### *Greece*

#### EEC-Greece Association Council

84. On 2 December 1970 the EEC-Greece Association Council held its 31st meeting at ambassador level. In accordance with Protocol No. 10 of the Athens Agreement, the Council agreed to the reduction of the CCT duties for rosins and spirits of turpentine to 3 % and 4.5 % respectively for 1971.<sup>1</sup> It also considered other problems of day-to-day administration, such as the application of Protocol 14 to the Athens Agreement and the results of the association system (Article 65). Consultations were also held concerning the introduction of a system of generalized preferences for the developing countries (Article 64 §1).

### *Turkey*

85. At its meeting of 14 December 1970 the Council of the European Communities adopted several regulations for the opening in favour of Turkey of tariff quotas for certain goods in 1971, as a part of the preparatory phase of association. The articles concerned are raisins, dried figs, hazelnuts, unmanufactured tobacco and certain textile products.<sup>2</sup>

In addition, the tariff quotas granted for Turkish quality wines have been extended by a Commission regulation until 31 March 1971<sup>3</sup> pending the preferential system to be fixed by the Association Council.

### *Malta*

86. The agreement setting up an Association between Malta and the European Economic Community<sup>4</sup> was officially signed in Valetta on 5 December 1970 by Dr Giorgio Borg Olivier, Maltese Prime Minister and Minister of Commonwealth and Foreign Affairs, Mr Sigismund von Braun, President-in-office of the Council and Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the Commission, in the presence of representatives of the Member States and many leading personalities. The speakers at the ceremony stressed the importance of the signing of the agreement both for Malta and the

<sup>1</sup> See sec. 2.

<sup>2</sup> See sec. 5 and *Journal officiel* L 273, 17 December 1970.

<sup>3</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 285, 31 December 1970.

<sup>4</sup> See "Association Agreement between Malta and the Community" — Bulletin 12-70, Part One, Ch. II.

Community; they were pleased to see economic relations and links of friendship strengthened between the two Contracting Parties.

The agreement provides for the establishment of a customs union between the Community and Malta in two five-year stages. Only the procedures for the first stage have been fixed; those for the second stage will be settled in negotiations 18 months before the end of the first.

### *Morocco*

87. By exchange of letters the Contracting Parties agreed to revise the system provided for under the Association Agreement for imports of unprocessed olive oil. The system adopted is similar to that already agreed for Tunisia and Spain<sup>1</sup> and is based on an export tax, the amount of which will be deducted from the levy on Moroccan products. In practice, the new system is more simple in its application and supervision but does not involve changes in relation to the earlier system from the economic point of view.

### *Algeria*

88. By a regulation of 29 December 1970,<sup>2</sup> the Commission extended until 31 March 1971 the system applicable to imports of Algerian wine, which was due to expire on 31 December 1970. The problem of relations between the Community and Algeria was briefly discussed between the Ministers at the Council meeting on 14 and 15 December 1970.

## RELATIONS WITH THE ASSOCIATED AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR

### *EEC-AASM and EEC-OCT Association*

#### **Entry into force of the second Yaoundé Convention**

89. As all the Contracting Parties to the new Association Convention between the EEC and the eighteen African States and Madagascar — signed at Yaoundé on 29 July 1969<sup>3</sup> — having deposited their instruments of ratification or conclusion, the Convention entered into force on 1 January 1971. The texts published in the official gazette<sup>4</sup> include the Council decision

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 11-70, Part Two, sec. 49.

<sup>2</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 285, 31 December 1970.

<sup>3</sup> See Bulletin 8-69, Ch. I.

<sup>4</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 282, 28 December 1970.

for the conclusion of the Association, the Convention itself, the agreement annexed to the Convention concerning ECSC Treaty products, the Final Act, the internal agreement concerning measures and procedures for the application of the Convention, and finally the internal agreement concerning the financing and management of Community aid. Although it was concluded in principle for five years, the Convention must none the less expire at the latest on 31 January 1975. The credits available to the European Development Fund will therefore be distributed over four years.

#### **Renewal of the Association of Overseas Countries and Territories with the Community**

90. Parallel to the new Yaoundé Convention, a new Council decision concerning the Association of Overseas Countries and Territories with the European Economic Community entered into force on 1 January 1971.<sup>1</sup> This decision, which replaces the earlier one which expired on 31 May 1969, was approved in principle by the Council in July 1969, and a formal decision was made at the end of September 1970. Its provisions take fairly wide account of the changes made to the first Yaoundé Convention.

The representatives of the Member States' Governments approved and signed — on the sidelines of the official Council meeting on 14 and 15 December 1970 — an agreement on trade in ECSC products between the OCT and the Community; these provisions are of the same kind as those in the similar agreement annexed to the Yaoundé Convention.

#### **Mr J.F. Deniau in Niger**

91. Mr J.F. Deniau, member of the Commission, visited Niger from 17 to 20 December 1970 to take part in the ceremonies commemorating the 10th anniversary of the country's independence. During his visit, Mr Deniau had talks with President Diori Hamani and with those members of the Government more directly concerned with the Association.

#### **Visits of delegations from Africa and Madagascar to the Commission**

92. On 14 December 1970 a delegation from the Malagasy Republic headed by Mr Victor Miadana, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, and a delegation from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, headed by Mr Joseph Nzabi, this country's Ambassador, were received at the Commission by Mr J.F. Deniau, member of the Commission in charge of development aid, and by Mr Y. Le Portz, President of the European Investment Bank. Two loan contracts were signed for the financing by the EDF of industrial projects in each of the two countries.

#### **System applicable to imports of certain products from the AASM and OCT**

93. In December 1970 the Council of the European Communities defined its position on a certain number of regulations and decisions concerning the

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel*, L 282, 28 December 1970.

system applicable to imports of certain products from the AASM and OCT. At its meeting of 14 and 15 December 1970 the Council adopted a regulation concerning the import system for unmanufactured tobacco, a product for which there is a market organization in the Community. This text provides full exemption from customs duties for imports of unmanufactured tobacco and tobacco waste. At the same time, the Council adopted another regulation providing for special measures for maize from the AASM and OCT imported into the French Overseas *Départements*. Again at the same meeting, the Council took a decision<sup>1</sup> — providing for a waiver of the definition of the concept of "products originating in" — in order to allow Surinam to solve the problems of its exports to the Community of ready-made clothing.

#### EEC-AASM Association Committee

94. On 18 December 1970 the EEC-AASM Association Committee held its 31st meeting, the last before the entry into force of the new Yaoundé Convention. This meeting was mainly devoted to consultations on the rules applicable to unmanufactured tobacco from the AASM and OCT and to maize imports into the French Overseas *Départements*. The explanations provided by the Community spokesman on the first point (particularly with reference to the scope of the safeguard clause envisaged) were found satisfactory by the AASM representatives, who dropped their objections to the Commission texts. Speaking of maize imported into the French Overseas *Départements*, the chairman of the AASM Coordination Council asked for several changes to the Community regulation: the Community spokesman then pointed out that the latter could agree to an increase of at least 500 tons in the minimum beyond which measures could be taken if the market is disturbed or if there is a serious risk of this happening.

The Committee's next meeting will take place before the end of March 1971.

#### European Development Fund

##### Visits and missions

95. On 4 December 1970 Mr Maïdah Mamadou, Niger Minister for Economics, discussed Community intervention under the 3rd Fund with the EDF.

An EDF mission visited Senegal from 28 to 31 December 1970 to discuss the productivity problems involved in the growing of groundnuts.

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<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 284, 30 December 1970.



In December EDF representatives also visited projects already under way in order to check progress and studied new projects in Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

On 2 December, for the 10th anniversary of his country's independence, President Moktar Ould Daddah, the Mauritanian Head of State, inaugurated the Nouakchott wharf (2.4 million units of account under the first Fund). On the following day the road linking Nouakchott and Rosso (financed under the second Fund at a cost of 3.2 million u.a.) was inaugurated, and on 5 December the fishing port of Nouadhibon, refrigeration installations and the canalization of the underground water supply at Boulanouar (also financed from the 1st and 2nd Fund).

### Training and seminars

96. At 23 December 1970, 2 774 study grants and traineeships had been awarded for training activities in the AASM and Member States of the Community.

On 1 and 2 December 1970 the Commission was represented in Paris at the annual meeting of the Development Aid Committee which reviewed development aid policies in 1970.

From 29 November to 7 December 1970, seminars on the EEC/AASM Association were held in Senegal, at the "Ecole nationale d'administration", and the "Nation et Développement" Club in Dakar and at the Chambers of Commerce in Kaolack, Ziguinchor and Saint-Louis. Around 380 persons took part in these meetings.

## *The EEC-East African Community Association*

### Entry into force of the Arusha Agreement

97. The agreement associating the three English-speaking East African states of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania with the EEC, signed at Arusha on 24 September 1969,<sup>1</sup> came into force on 1 January 1971. It will remain effective until 31 January 1975. This agreement has the same period of validity as the Yaoundé Convention, but, unlike the latter, it does not involve any financial aid from the Community.

## RELATIONS WITH NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES

### *United States*

98. At its meeting of 14 and 15 December 1970 the Council considered the situation resulting from the 1 January 1971 time-limit for the entry into force

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 8-69, Ch. I.

of the agreement on chemicals concluded in 1967 in the Kennedy Round. It has not been possible to bring this agreement into force within the time-limit fixed because the United States Congress has not yet deliberated on the question of the abolition of the American Selling Price. The Council reaffirmed the importance it attaches to the implementation of this agreement and, to this end, authorized the Commission to negotiate a further extension to the limit mentioned above. It was, however, agreed that the Community would accept this extension only for a limited time and if the other main countries signatories to the agreement also showed equal willingness.

On 7 December 1970 a consultation meeting was held in Brussels between the United States and the Community, represented by the Commission, on the subject of the Community's regulations on tobacco. This meeting had been requested by the United States under Article XXIII(I) of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The United States, which is the EEC's main supplier of unmanufactured tobacco, put forward the view that the bonus offered to the purchaser of unmanufactured tobacco of Community origin — under the new regulations — is incompatible with the provisions of GATT. It also affirmed that the agricultural regulations covering unmanufactured tobacco are likely to over-stimulate Community production. This would lead to a reduction of imports and thus diminish the value of the tariff concession granted by the EEC during the Kennedy Round for this product. The Commission argued that the provisions laid down by the Community regulations on unmanufactured tobacco are not incompatible with GATT. As for American fears regarding the future of Community production, the Commission pointed out that this has been falling for several years in France and Italy, which are the main producers amongst the Member States.

### *Latin America*

99. On 14 December the Council continued its deliberations on relations between the Community and the Latin American countries, on the basis of the document submitted to it by the Commission on 16 November 1970<sup>1</sup> concerning the Community's position following the "Buenos Aires Declaration".

The Council took note with great interest of this declaration and the political will it expressed. It noted that the Latin American aim of setting up lasting cooperation between the two groups of countries was shared in substance by the Community, and then stressed the need for a detailed study of the objectives, limits and procedures for a fruitful dialogue between the Latin American countries and the Community. With this in mind, it was felt that, at

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<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 1-71, Part Two, sec. 82.

this stage, there should be a meeting as soon as possible between the Ambassadors of the Latin American countries and representatives of the Member States and the Commission.

### *Canada*

100. Mr Mitchell Sharp, Canadian Foreign Affairs Minister, visited the Commission on Monday 30 November and Tuesday 1 December 1970. He was received by Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President, and Mr Raymond Barre, Vice-President, and by Mr Jean-François Deniau and Mr Ralf Dahrendorf, members of the Commission. The focal point of the talks held was relations between Canada and the Community in the light of the enlargement negotiations.

## COMMERCIAL POLICY

### *Establishment of a common commercial policy*

#### **Common import system applicable to state-trading countries**

101. At its meeting of 14 December 1970 the Council, on a proposal from the Commission, decided to extend to other products<sup>1</sup> the list annexed to the basic regulation for the establishment of a common system applicable to imports from state-trading countries.<sup>2</sup> For the third time, therefore, the liberalization list of 19 December 1969 has been extensively added to by an instalment of 361 full CCT headings. These follow two earlier extensions including respectively 25<sup>3</sup> and 125<sup>4</sup> tariff headings. This decision shows the progress made in harmonizing commercial policy with regard to the state-trading countries, in particular the USSR.

#### **Trade agreements : renewal, derogation or authorization**

102. During the month of December the Council authorized, on a Commission proposal, the opening by certain Member States of negotiations for trade agreements or protocols with East bloc countries for 1971. France will now be able to negotiate trade protocols with the USSR and Bulgaria, and Italy a trade agreement with Albania and protocols with Poland and Czechoslovakia.

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel*, L 276, 21 December 1970.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 19, 26 January 1970.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 166, 29 July 1970.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* L 239, 30 October 1970.

## Export credit insurance

103. On 16 December 1970 the Council adopted a decision concerning the system applicable, in the field of export guarantees and financing, for certain sub-contracts from other Member States of the Community or from non-member States.<sup>1</sup> The provisions of this decision — which came into force on 1 January 1971 — are applicable to sub-contracts involving export operations concluded on the basis of private guaranteed credits and, by analogy, as regards the essential provisions, to similar operations concluded on the basis of credits involving financial intervention of whatever kind by a Member State.

## *Specific commercial policy measures*

### ECSC products

104. As is the case every year, several measures were taken in this sector at the end of 1970, either by the Commission, or by the representatives of the Member States within the Council.

### Steel

#### *Imports from state-trading countries*

105. With regard to the East bloc countries, a change in the quota system, in force by agreement between governments since 1963, was decided upon on 14 December 1970. Until now, a system of quantitative restrictions based on quotas figuring in the trade agreements and on contingency reserves, revised annually, has limited imports of products of all qualities.

From 1 January 1971 a limited number of products which are not very sensitive, hitherto imported in small quantities, have been liberalized (headings 73.05, 73.06, 73.07 and 73.09). The Governments of the Member States must still agree upon a safeguard mechanism to enable them, if necessary, to revert to a quota system. The quantity of those products still affected by quotas may be estimated at around 1 800 000 tons. The prohibition on Community producers aligning themselves on offers from state-trading countries has been renewed,<sup>2</sup> but it obviously no longer includes the four liberalized products.

#### *Annual tariff quotas*

106. Within the framework of the measures for the peripheral protection of the Community market, the Commission, on 23 December 1970, decided, by waiver to Recommendation 1/64, to grant the same tariff quotas for 1971 as for 1970, that is around 350 000 tons, which will be admitted at reduced duty.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 284, 30 December 1970.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 3, 5 January 1971.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 285, 31 December 1970.

### *Half-yearly tariff measures*

107. The representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting in the Council on 14 December 1970, decided to grant for the first half-year of 1971, nil duty tariff quotas for special wire rod for manufacturing tyres and springs and also electrical sheet and plate, coils for sheet and plate and used rails, these being products either not available in the Community or available only in insufficient quantities or quality. In comparison with the first half of 1970, the quota for wire rod has been increased for the Federal Republic of Germany, whereas its quota of electrical sheet and plate has been reduced compared with the second half of 1970. In order to allow the nil-duty imports to be made, the Commission, on 23 December 1970, adopted a decision waiving Recommendation 1/64.<sup>1</sup>

As regards vanadium and titanium foundry pig, the duty normally applicable from 1 January 1971, in accordance with the consecutive reductions agreed upon in the Kennedy Round, being 1 %, the autonomous reduction of 1 % granted for this product each half-year, since 1958, has become pointless. To allow the nil-duty imports to be made, the Commission, on 23 December 1970, adopted a decision waiving Recommendation 1/64.

### **Foundry pig**

108. Since 1964 imports of foundry pig had been subject to a specific duty first of \$ 7 per ton and then of \$ 5 per ton. This recommendation expired on 31 December 1970 and was not renewed. Hence, imports after 1 January 1971 will be liable for the normal ad valorem duty of 4.4 %

### **Scrap**

109. On 14 December 1970 the representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting in the Council, decided to waive the general export prohibition on scrap to permit the export of 200 000 tons of scrap and old pig iron during the first half of 1971. There are two aspects to this decision : for the first six months as a whole, a tonnage of the order of 40 000 tons, corresponding to the amounts traditionally granted, and for the first four months, a "seasonal" tonnage of 160 000 tons to run down certain stocks which had reached a very high level because of lively business activity. These stocks could not quickly be disposed of on the internal market because of the current slowdown in demand.

## **COMMODITIES AND WORLD AGREEMENTS**

### **Tin**

110. On 14 December 1970 the Council agreed to the Community's participation in the Fourth International Tin Agreement, negotiated in Geneva

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 285, 31 December 1970.

last spring.<sup>1</sup> It was, therefore, decided that the Agreement would be signed on behalf of the Community.

## Coffee

111. Replying to a written question from Mr Vredeling (Socialist, Netherlands), a member of the European Parliament, the Commission stated that it was convinced that the International Coffee Agreement "must contribute towards stabilizing the world market by means of a satisfactory balance between demand and supply at price levels which are remunerative for producers and fair to consumers. If this is not possible, it must be feared that there will be a fall in world *pro capita* consumption of coffee and therefore, in fact, a dangerous reduction in the export possibilities of several developing countries which are coffee producers, and where coffee represents the essential source of revenue for millions of people working in the agricultural sector". The reply goes on to say, that "until the Council of the European Communities takes a decision concerning acceptance of the International Coffee Agreement by the European Economic Community as such, the Commission shall participate in the meetings of the International Coffee Council, with an observer delegation representing the Community. However, in agreement with the Council, the Commission has fulfilled the role, at the International Coffee Organization, of Community spokesman and interlocutor of the Latin American countries in discussions on their complaint against the Member States of the EEC for infringement of Article 47 of the Agreement".

The Commission also pointed out that "according to estimates made by the FAO, world trade in coffee amounted to \$ 2 389 million in 1967 and \$ 2 656 million in 1968, including negligible quantities of substitutes containing coffee. This product, therefore, occupies the second place after petroleum in world commodity trade".

Furthermore, "world coffee imports, for the coffee year 1968/69, were 53 715 000 bags of 60 kg. The six EEC countries imported 15 009 000 bags (27.9 %)".

## Olive oil

112. The 23rd session of the International Olive Oil Council was held in Madrid from 14 to 19 December 1970. Amongst EEC countries, Italy, France, Belgium and Luxembourg — which have adhered to the International Olive Oil Agreement — took part in this session. The Commission was represented as an observer.

The world olive oil consumption and production balance-sheet for the crop year 1969/70 shows that consumption was greater than production (1 336 000 tons, as against 1 225 000) and that there was a drop in the

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 7-70, Part Two, sec. 101.

<sup>2</sup> See *Journal officiel* C 146, 11 December 1970.

carryover reserve at the end of the year. This reserve is around 500 000 tons, of which about 228 000 tons for Italy, 186 000 tons for Spain and 45 000 tons for Greece. The forecast for the crop year 1970/71 shows production and consumption in equilibrium around 1 410 000 tons.

According to a study carried out by the secretariat of the IOC, the expected long-term increase in production will be greater than the increase in consumption. In 1980 average production should be running at around 1 720 000 tons, whereas world consumption will be only little more than 1 600 000 tons.

## THE COMMUNITY AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

### *Food aid*

#### **Milk products**

113. In the setting of the agreement concluded on 19 March by the Community with the World Food Programme (WFP), the Council, at its session of 16 and 17 December 1970, agreed to supply 1 000 tons of skim milk powder for the victims of the Pakistan floods. The total amounts approved by the Community in implementing this decision (involving the supply of 35 000 tons of butteroil and 120 000 tons of skim milk powder) thus add up to 35 000 tons of butteroil the full amount granted, and 117 096.5 tons of skim milk powder.

Pursuant to the agreements concluded with the International Red Cross Committee, the Council also authorized the supply of certain quantities of milk products (and cereals) for people in Middle East countries.

#### **Cereals**

114. In a document submitted to the Council on 16 December 1970, the Commission establishes a balance-sheet of the requests for cereals food aid made to the Community for the financial year 1970/71 (19 requests for a total of 2 650 000 tons). This amount is much higher than in the previous financial year (1 662 750 tons) and greatly exceeds the 1 035 000 tons of the Community's annual commitment. And account must also be taken of the four emergency aid actions already agreed to by the Community and at present going on in Jordan, Turkey, Peru and Pakistan, and under which 83 600 tons have already been allocated for 1970/71.

## THE COMMUNITY AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### *The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe*

115. The 19th session of the Trade Committee of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) was held in Geneva from 7 to 11

December 1970. This meeting was important on two counts. First, the Committee examined in detail the analytical report submitted by Mr Stanovnik, Executive Secretary of the ECE, on East-West trade, and, secondly, the Commission delegation spoke for the first time in the Committee, and thus participated more directly in its work.

The East bloc countries once more elaborated on their argument that import quotas imposed by countries in the West were the major obstacle to the expansion of trade at the present time. They also criticized certain aspects of the common commercial policy, but only in general and moderate terms.

In his first address the chairman of the Commission delegation recalled the main aspects of the common commercial policy, and having indicated the extent of the liberalization measures taken by the Community for the benefit of the east European countries, analysed East-West trade in detail. He was in broad agreement with the ideas expressed by the ECE Executive Secretary, and pointed out that expansion in this trade depended in fact on the possibility for the East bloc countries of reorientating their export structures and considerably stepping up the share of manufactured products. Referring to concrete examples, he showed that the quota still existing in certain sectors could not explain the low rate of expansion in the sales of manufactured products by the East, particularly in the field of machinery and capital goods. In conclusion, he recalled that the Community was ready to do all in its power to expand trade with the east European countries.

### *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*

#### **Committee on Trade in Industrial Products**

116. The working parties set up within the GATT Committee on Trade in Industrial Products met on several occasions in December 1970, and finished the studies they had been engaged on since the beginning of the year. The task given these working parties was to "explore the possibilities for concrete action in the field of non-tariff and near-tariff obstacles with a view to reducing or doing away with these and drawing up, if possible, a code of good conduct".

The Community, represented by the Commission delegation, took part in these working parties and particularly urged the need to find realistic solutions in the various sectors. The reports of the five working parties will be considered by the Committee on Trade in Industrial Products at its next meeting, and appropriate conclusions drawn for the pursuit of the studies already under way.



## IV. INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANS

### EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

#### *The December 1970 session*

The European Parliament met at Luxembourg from 2 to 4 December 1970.<sup>1</sup> It formulated a favourable Opinion on the Commission proposals for the stage-by-stage establishment of economic and monetary union and the projected Third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme, and gave its approval to the medium-term financial aid project. It approved the Communities' operational budget for 1971 but withheld its agreement to the Euratom research and investment budget. The Parliament also rendered Opinions on the management of farming policy and on transport matters and came out for close consultation between representatives of the staff and the Council.<sup>2</sup>

It took note of the resignation, for reasons of health, of Mr Ferruccio Parri (Left-wing Independent, Italy).

#### **Economic, monetary and financial policy**

##### *Establishment by stages of economic and monetary union (3 December)*

The supplementary report of Mr Bousch (UDE, France) gave the Parliament the opportunity of returning to the question of the stage-by-stage establishment of economic and monetary union, following up the exchange of views in November between Parliament, Council and Commission. Mr Offroy (UDE, France) presented Mr Bousch's report in the latter's absence. He stated that the Economic Affairs Committee had made a more thorough study of the Werner Report and the Commission's proposals and had arrived at an opinion on them. Mr Offroy went on to urge that doctrinaire disputes should not be rekindled and called attention to the fact that no national Parliament was at present ready to hand over its budgetary powers to an outside body. Mr Offroy further remarked that the proposed resolution was the result of a compromise and should be adopted without mental reservations.

Mr Aigner (Christian Democrat, Germany) put forward the views of the Committee for Finance and Budgets, which, he said, considered that measures for closer monetary integration would have to be based on convergent development of the Member States' economies; transfer of powers from

<sup>1</sup> For the full text of resolutions passed by the Parliament at this session, see *Journal officiel* C 151, 29 December 1970.

<sup>2</sup> This account is mainly based on "Parlement européen — Informations" published by the European Parliament (French text).

national to Community level was indispensable and must guarantee democratic control by strengthening the powers of the European Parliament. The Parliament would have to be consulted on all fundamental or periodical decisions, and tax barriers within the Community would have to come down.

In the view of the Political Affairs Committee, presented by Mr Giraudo (Christian Democrat, Italy), the changes in the Treaty needed to attain the objectives of the Werner Plan should preferably consist of improvements and supplements to what already exists. The Committee was convinced that the degree to which the Member States were resolved to achieve the objectives of the Werner Plan would be revealed from the outset, in the first stage, by the extent to which Community institutions are placed in a position to speed up coordination of economic and monetary policies. The Committee was against the establishment of a decision-making centre outside the Communities' present institutions and stressed that the Werner Plan, if it was to become a reality, would necessitate elections to the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage.

Mr Boersma (Christian Democrat, Netherlands), Mr Cantalupo (Liberal, Italy) and Mr Lange (Socialist, Germany) approved the proposed resolution on behalf of their political groups. Mr Boersma said that his group was in favour of the Werner Report's approach and found no contradictions between the Report and the Commission's proposals. They considered that from the first stage a basic decision would be taken for or against economic and monetary union, and that such union would bring Europe closer to a political union which would require transfers of power and would make the European Parliament the instrument of democratic control.

Mr Cantalupo regarded the present content of the Treaties as adequate for progress towards economic and monetary union, the final organization of which would, however, call for a revision of texts that would have to be prepared for in the first stage. The Liberal group was in favour of reduced margins for exchange-rate fluctuations; it stressed the importance of social policy and called for a movement towards convergence of national economic policies. It did not see any need to tackle institutional problems at the present juncture.

Mr Lange said that the Socialist group considered economic and monetary union to be consonant with the spirit of the Treaty, which authorized a start towards such a union. As for principles, there was no contradiction between the European Commission's proposals and the Werner Report. In concluding, Mr Lange said his group called upon the Commission and the Council to regard the Parliament as the control body in economic and monetary union.

Speaking for the UDE group, Mr Cousté (France) said they wanted to see economic and monetary union getting off to a real start and this meant the adoption of the Commission's proposals. The UDE group did not expect

changes in the Treaty to be necessary in the first stage. Mr Cousté recalled the French Government's opposition to the setting-up of supranational institutions and the transfer of national powers. The group tabled several amendments to the resolution in a positive spirit and with a view to making clear how much efficiency and pragmatism would have to be shown if we were to take the road towards economic and monetary union.

Mr Bousquet (UDE, France) pleaded for moderation ; in the first stage, we should be content with measures of cooperation and coordination. Mr Bousquet concluded by saying that he set great store by social policy.

Mr Leonardi (Communist, Italy) said that economic and monetary union was the only way in which they could expect to resolve the internal contradictions of the Community and arrive at a policy independent of the dollar. Nevertheless, the Italian Communists did not approve the methods that were being employed to attain the desired union ; this would only be achieved for the benefit of vested interests ; it flew in the face of social justice and it did not provide for any real democratic control. The Treaty would have to be thoroughly overhauled to rid the Community of its present authoritarian and anti-democratic character and to ensure that the people played their part.

Mr Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, said that economic and monetary union would have to develop in the framework of existing Community institutions and that there would have to be progress with coordination of budget policies and tax harmonization. He protested against the game of pushing a preference for this document against that, or one person against another. It was a game that was not worthy of the great task before us. Mr Barre went on to restate the Commission's will to act, and act tenaciously, to achieve economic and monetary union. What had to be secured was growth, full employment and stability. He concluded by laying stress on social justice and emphasizing the permanent contacts arranged between the Commission and the two sides of industry.

The Parliament then went on to examine the amendments lodged by the UDE group to the paragraphs of the resolution dealing with changes in the Treaty and transfer of powers. After a long debate, two purely formal amendments received approval, while the remaining ones, of a political nature, were defeated. Mr Cousté then declared that, as a consequence, the UDE group would abstain from voting on the resolution, although supporting the idea of economic and monetary union.

The resolution passed at the end of the debate expressed the Parliament's view that the completion of economic union and the creation of a monetary union were the logical and necessary sequel to what had been achieved hitherto ; it further stressed that measures for the harmonization and centralization of economic and monetary policy must be flanked by bold social, regional and structural policies ; it looked forward to tax harmonization and

free movement of capital, emphasized the need for regular consultation with the organizations of employers and workers, and called for a guarantee of democratic control at Community level to be achieved by strengthening the Parliament's powers.

### *Medium-term economic policy (3 December)*

The European Parliament formulated its Opinion — a favourable one — on the projected Medium-term Economic Policy Programme,<sup>1</sup> after hearing a report by Mr Lange (Socialist, Germany), the chairman of the Economic Affairs Committee.

The Parliament approved the targets fixed in the projected third programme, noting that common energy, transport and research policies will have to make their contributions if these are to be reached. It laid emphasis on the interdependence of developments in the economic and social fields and touched on the need to hold more frequent talks with representatives of capital and labour and to provide the Commission with economic policy weapons to enable it to act in the various fields of interest to the Community economic policy. There would also have to be harmonization of the guidelines followed by Member States and the Community in economic matters, and coordination in the campaign against pollution of the environment. The Parliament noted the disproportion between targets set and measures proposed to reach them and also spoke of the necessary guarantee of democratic control which it should wield.

Mr Merchiers (Liberal, Belgium), Mr Boersma (Christian Democrat, Netherlands), Mr Cifarelli (Socialist, Italy) and Mr Laudrin (UDE, France), speaking on behalf of their political groups, supported the resolution presented by the Economic Affairs Committee. Mr Merchiers said he wanted in future to see Community programmes which were something more than a mere lumping together of the plans of each Member State and more importance given to structural and regional action. He was convinced of the necessity and usefulness of close consultation with both sides of industry. In Mr Boersma's view, the most important thing was the fight against inflation, which could not be pursued on a merely national basis. Sudden shocks in the Community's economic affairs caused not only by monetary difficulties but also by political crises must be avoided. Mr Boersma touched on the problem of the environment, on incomes policy and social questions, and believed that we were at the start of a period of good and sound Community economic planning. Mr Cifarelli then stressed the growing interdependence of the economies of Member States and thought that firms' investments were insufficiently orientated towards the great Community market. The speaker stressed regional disparities, called for the avoidance of new imbalances, and

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<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 12-70, Part One, Ch. I.

concluded by reference to the importance of employment and incomes policies. Mr Laudrin, who dealt mainly with the social aspect, claimed that the projected third programme was somewhat timid in this field and went on to call for a ten-year social programme. In a few years' time the Community would be the most powerful economic bloc and this implied a twofold duty: it had to watch that total income was shared fairly and it had to do its duty by the developing countries. The proper end of the Community, said Mr Laudrin in conclusion, was a genuine human society.

Mr Leonardi (Communist, Italy) said that when it talked of stability, the Medium-term Economic Policy Programme was merely defending vested interests. To implement a global economic policy institutions were needed that did not exist and could not be created under the present Treaties. The Italian Communists would vote against the programme. Mr Bersani (Christian Democrat, Italy) was on the whole in favour of the programme, but voiced some reservations on regional policy and policy towards the Third World. Mr Dulin (Liberal, France) spoke of the importance of agriculture and was of the opinion that it had not been particularly supported and favoured in the Community up to now.

Mr Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, stressed that the text of the projected third programme included quantified forecasts and precise structural guidelines. If there were gaps in the plan they were there on purpose; the Commission had wanted to focus attention on a few basic points and had aimed at making the third programme operational. Some omissions were due to the lack of comparable information. If there was any timidity, it arose from the confrontation of the six Member States' economic policies. Even so, progress could be seen in the convergence of the six countries' opinions. Mr Barre went on to speak of the basic elements of the third programme. It looked forward above all to balanced growth and stability; the target was to keep the average rate of inflation down to 3 %, and this was possible if the Member States' economic policies were convergent. Over the next few years, the task would be not only to implement a coordinated economic policy and programmes of structural, social and regional action, but also to achieve better coordination of incomes and close consultation with both sides of industry at Community level.

#### *Medium-term financial aid (3 December)*

The European Parliament declared itself in favour of the proposed decision on the setting-up of machinery for medium-term financial aid. This machinery is planned for an initial period of five years, with automatic renewal. An allocation key shows the ceilings fixed for each Member State's individual commitment, the total amount for the Six being 2 000 million units of account. Decisions on the granting and terms of financial aid will be taken by the Council, whereby the scheme takes on a Community aspect by contrast

to the short-term monetary cooperation machinery set up in January 1970 by agreement between the Central Banks.

The Parliament passed the resolution put forward by Mr Lange (Socialist, Germany) as part of the report of the Economic Affairs Committee, with the proviso that the Council should establish an indissoluble link between the financial aid machinery and the instruments of economic policy already existing or to be set up to carry out the medium-term economic policy and bring about economic and monetary union. At the same time the Parliament stressed that the Community system must dovetail with the system of monetary cooperation within the international financial organizations, in particular the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Mr van Amelsvoort (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) presented the views of the Committee for Finance and Budgets and asked that the Parliament be informed when decisions were taken to grant financial aid; he suggested that credits should be granted in instalments with a view to ensuring the coordination of the policy of the Member State in question with those of the others.

Speaking for the Christian Democrat group, Mr Boersma (Netherlands) raised the question of the Parliament's control over the new machinery and called for close collaboration with the IMF. Financial aid must not be a prior condition of economic and monetary union. Mr Wolfram (Germany) speaking on behalf of the Socialist group considered the new financial aid to be an essential part of Member States' economic policy and approved the machinery proposed by the Commission. He did not exclude the possibility of aid from international bodies and laid weight on financial aid as a factor of integration.

Mr Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, then emphasized the close connection existing between the financial aid machinery and economic and monetary union, coordination of economic policies and international organizations. Financial aid was an integral part of the overall process of economic and monetary union, and it could only work against a background of coordinated economic policies. The Commission had always been in favour of maintaining close contacts with the international organizations.

### **Budget matters**

#### *The Communities' budget for 1971 (3 and 4 December)*

The Parliament discussed jointly reports by Mr Gerlach (Socialist, Germany) and Mr Pintus (Christian Democrat, Italy), submitted on behalf of the Finance and Budgets Committee, on the draft working budget of the Communities and the draft Euratom research and investment budget for 1971.

Before this, the Parliament had refused a request for the return to Committee of the report on the Euratom budget. This motion was sponsored

by Mr Biaggi (Italy), Mr Baas (Netherlands) and Mr Cantalupo (Italy) and brought forward by Mr Biaggi who justified it on the grounds that the Commission had made public its plans for the reorganization of the Joint Research Centre (JRC). The sponsors of the motion called for a four months' prolongation into 1971 of the current budget to facilitate the working of Euratom pending decisions on the remodelling of the JRC. Mr Pintus spoke against the return to Committee, as did Mr Spénale, Chairman of the Finance and Budgets Committee, pointing out that documents not officially submitted to the Parliament could not be taken into consideration and, moreover, that it was not a bad thing to bring Community institutions face to face with their responsibilities.

In presenting this report, Mr Gerlach noted with pleasure that fruitful interchanges had been established with the Council during the preparation of the Communities' budget. The report speaks of the main subjects of concern to the Parliamentary Committee: these are the financing of the common agricultural policy — in respect of which proposals for changes had been made — social policy, the basic elements of staff policy, and the analysis of the administrative expenditure of the various institutions.

Mr Pintus stated that the Finance and Budgets Committee had refused to approve the 1971 draft research and investment budget, in view of the present state of Community research. The 1971 budget was the same as that for 1969, because of the lack of political will on the part of the Council and the present marking-time.

Mr Möller, German Minister of Finance and President-in-office of the Council, recalled that, pursuant to the decision of 22 April 1970 on the Communities' own resources, regular contact between Parliament and Council had been arranged for; in framing the 1971 budget, the Council had allowed for the big problems facing the Community, namely economic and monetary union, industrial and agricultural policy, more active regional and social policy, and the pursuit of the enlargement negotiations. Regarding Euratom, the President-in-office wished to see the political will that had been evident at The Hague leading to concrete decisions on the remodelling of the JRC and was convinced that a solution would be reached for the efficient use of the Joint Centre. Speaking personally, Mr Möller said that the Community's financial autonomy would strengthen its position and would mean a decisive step towards the new Europe. He concluded by reaffirming that the German Government supported the Community's new financial policy.

Speaking on behalf of the Christian Democrats, Mr Artzinger (Germany) called for a clear and truthful budget which would be in the interest of the citizens of Member States and facilitate the Parliament's control and asked the Council to be more active in the social field. Mr Artzinger saw the problems of staffing demands as resulting from competition between national and European bureaucracies. He took note of the improvement in budgetary procedures and hoped that a medium-term financial plan would be presented. The Audit

Committee's report should be submitted earlier and the Council should give an indication of what guidelines might be expected for coming years.

On behalf of the Socialist group, Mr Spénale urged that Parliament share in the discussions on the statute of service of officials and their remuneration, and declared himself against the Communities employing staff seconded from national capitals. The way the Council reacted to the requests for changes in the budget would show whether genuine cooperation was possible. Mr Flämig (Germany), also for the Socialist group, declared for the rejection of the Euratom research budget, saying the Council had done nothing for two years. Euratom was dying while thousands of millions were being channelled to farming. This was an unacceptable state of affairs that could bring about the collapse of a good part of European integration.

Mr Borocco (France), on behalf of the UDE group, said that for the first time the Parliament was enjoying a measure of budgetary autonomy; the discussions between Council and Parliament had created a new climate. He found the research budget disappointing; it perpetuated the present *immobilisme* and left a great cloud of uncertainty suspended over the future of Community research.

Mr Leonardi (Communist, Italy) was for rejecting the Euratom research and investment budget; the Community was supporting private interests, and its authoritarian character precluded discussions with research workers on their programmes. The reshaping of the JRC must follow, and not precede, the decisions on programmes.

Mr Coppé, member of the Commission, promised that the next budget would include a statement making it possible to see the context of each head of expenditure. He said that the 1971 budget totalled 3 900 million units of account, an increase of 6 % on 1970, and went on to give explanations on some of the sections of the budget. As regards Euratom, no other budget could be presented so long as there was no research programme; research policy as a whole was under re-examination.

In reply to the various speakers, Mr Möller said that the Council was convinced of the need for collaboration between the institutions on the preparation and approval of the budget. Collaboration would be greater when the "own resources" system came into force. Everything would be done to ensure effective supervision of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF). Mr Möller reminded his hearers that the Council had adopted a procedure for contact and discussion with the staff side and said that it would now have to find a satisfactory formula for bringing the Parliament into the discussions on terms of employment and remunerations.

Mr von Dohnanyi, parliamentary State Secretary to the Ministry of Education and Science in the Federal Republic, recalled that the Council, being unable to finalize a multiannual Euratom programme, had had no choice but



to approve the organization's current research and investment budget. The German delegation agreed with the Commission's proposals for reorganization. At the moment Euratom did not possess a structure that would allow it to develop research on a European scale. The speaker went on to say that it was not necessary for all Member States to take part in each programme, as an obligation. If certain of them participated in certain joint programmes only, this also aided integration.

Mr Leemans (Christian Democrat, Belgium), chairman of the Committee on Research, Energy and Atomic Problems, gave as his view that past experience hardly inspired confidence in the future of Euratom. The Parliament was called upon to pronounce on a budget and not on hopes for the future. Mr Dehousse (Socialist, Belgium) asked his colleagues to use their influence in their home Parliaments to have the "own resources" treaty ratified so that it could come into force on 1 January 1971.

The Parliament adopted two proposals for changes in the Communities' budget, with the aim of ensuring better control over EAGGF action. The resolution passed expressed the Parliament's pleasure at the efficient cooperation with the Council and requested the latter, when it came to the budget debate, to specify the general lines and priorities of Community policy; it hoped for better balance between structures policy and price support policy and regretted that the time lag between entry in the budget and actual EAGGF spending gave a false impression of the cost of the common agricultural policy. The Parliament urged that the indispensable financial resources be made available to the new Social Fund and called on the Council to grant the Commission's requests for fresh staff and on the Commission to streamline its departments. The Parliament's right to have a say in the work on the statute of service for officials and in the annual review of pay and allowances was reaffirmed. Finally, the resolution expressed the view that the staff should participate in decisions affecting them.

The Parliament accepted an amendment put forward by Mr Pintus and Mr Spénale and went on to pass a resolution on the research and investment budget which it was not able to approve. In the Parliament's view, the budget did not come up to the requirements of a genuine European research policy and could well prolong the present stalemate. The Parliament took note of the Commission's new proposals on the restructuring the Joint Research Centre and called on the Commission and the Council to shoulder their responsibilities and to submit in the near future a multiannual programme based on Community criteria for research and for the restructuring of the Centre.

#### *Supplementary budget No. 3 for 1970 (3 December)*

After hearing a report presented by Mr Aigner (Christian Democrat, Germany) on behalf of the Committee for Finance and Budgets, the Parliament approved a supplementary budget with funds for emergency aid to the people

of East Pakistan. Mr Dulin (Liberal, France) asked that milk powder be sent to this region also.

## **Agricultural policy**

### *Premiums for the slaughtering of cows and non-marketing of milk (2 December)*

The Parliament again discussed the question of setting up a system of premiums on the basis of a proposed regulation which had been examined in a report presented by Mr Kollwelter (Christian Democrat, Luxembourg) on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture. The Committee was against a system of premiums for the slaughter of cows, but in favour of premiums for the non-marketing of milk and milk products.

Mr Briot (France) for the UDE group supported the Committee's standpoint and claimed that subsidies for milk powder were one of the causes of the surpluses. Mr Liogier (UDE, France), on the other hand, spoke in favour of premiums for the slaughter of cows since they would help the smallest milk producers. Mr Spénale (Socialist, France), chairman of the Committee for Finance and Budgets, presented the latter's opinion, which had been drawn up by Mr Cointat (UDE, France). It went along with the views of the Committee on Agriculture and contained a request that undertakings entered into by beneficiaries under the previous regulation should be rescindable after five years (an amendment to secure this was put forward by Mr Spénale and approved) and that premiums should be paid out in two annual instalments. Mr Kriedemann (Socialist, Germany) said he could not accept this system of premiums. Mr Dewulf (Belgium), speaking for the Christian Democrat group, agreed to premiums for the non-marketing of milk, but without enthusiasm, for he saw these measures as marginal and of little efficacy. Mr Cifarelli (Socialist, Italy) voted against a regulation leading to the destruction of consumer goods. Mr Richarts (Christian Democrat, Germany) approved the standpoint of the Committee on Agriculture, while Mr Vetrone (Christian Democrat, Italy) abstained from voting because he was not in favour of doing away with premiums for the slaughter of cows.

Mr Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, said that he regarded these measures as a mere stop-gap pending more general measures to improve production structures and adjust these to demand. If the Parliament declared in favour of abolishing slaughter premiums, the Commission would make proposals on these lines to the Council; the Commission had kept the system of premiums in being reluctantly and particularly because of the proposal for premiums for the non-marketing of milk and milk products. Replying to a question put by Mr Laudrin (UDE, France), Mr Mansholt admitted that there was still some concern about the disparity between production and consumption of milk products in the Community as a whole.

The Parliament followed the line indicated by the Committee on Agriculture and requested an end to premiums for slaughtering cows, but gave its approval to those for the non-marketing of milk and milk products. An amendment put by Mr Liogier (UDE, France) to reduce the minimum number of cows required to qualify for the non-marketing premiums from ten to five was accepted. This, Mr Mansholt observed, would add about another 15 million dollars to the estimated total bill for premiums.

#### *Reorganization of Community fruit production (2 December)*

After hearing a report presented by Mr Liogier (UDE, France) on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture, the Parliament approved a regulation setting out measures to put Community fruit production on a sound footing. It considered that what was being done would not, in itself, solve the problem of balance, or lack of it, on the fruit and vegetable markets, but that it might make a solution easier in some cases.

The view of the Committee for Finance and Budgets was presented by Mr Wohlfart (Socialist, Luxembourg). The Committee had misgivings as to the efficacy of the system proposed, its cost and how the operations were to be supervised. Mr Richarts (Germany) for the Christian Democrat group approved the regulation and called for very strict control to avoid malpractices. Mr Dewulf (Christian Democrat, Belgium) regarded the proposal as a makeshift solution which would not bring any thorough improvement of the market. Mr Cifarelli (Socialist, Italy) declared that the system they were proposing was illogical and smacked of economic Malthusianism; it was intended as a step towards a selfish and stagnant Europe.

For Mr Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, these measures were part of a wider and more general framework; the aim was to adapt supply to demand as far as possible. He was not optimistic of the way the market could be expected to go and touched on the possibility of further, more stringent, measures.

#### *Financing of the common agricultural policy — Control (2 December)*

The Parliament debated a report presented by Mr Aigner (Christian Democrat, Germany) on behalf of the Committee for Finance and Budgets on a regulation concerning irregularities and the recovery of money wrongly paid out under the common agricultural policy financing system and the organization of a system of notification. The proposed regulation lays down implementing rules pursuant to Article 8 of the regulation adopted by the Council on 21 April 1970 on the financing of the agricultural policy. The new text deals with notification to the Commission of steps taken by Member States, arrangements for reporting the progress of administrative and judicial proceedings, and responsibility for the financial consequences of irregularities or negligence.

The Parliament approved the proposed regulation with some changes to stress its Community nature. It thought that the regulation should be completed

by implementing rules on acts of direct supervision by the Commission and should authorize the latter to take an active part in decisions on inquiries and the initiation of procedures in cases of irregularity.

Mr Richarts (Germany) said the Christian Democrat group was in favour of such a regulation. Mr Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, stressed the need to put the Commission in a strong position to enable it to exercise effective control.

#### *Conditions for the grant of EAGGF aid (4 December)*

For the twelfth time, as Mr Vredeling (Socialist, Netherlands) observed in his report on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture, the Commission was asking for an extension of the final date on which it had to take a decision on applications for aid from the EAGGF Guidance Section. The Parliament none the less approved the proposed extension but reduced it from 21 to 18 months and reminded those concerned that no such proposals for extension would be approved in 1971.

In the ensuing debate, Mr Cifarelli (Socialist, Italy) criticized the EAGGF Guidance Section and its doings. Mr Richarts (Christian Democrat, Germany) observed that 85 % of the credits had gone to one single country. Mr Coppé, member of the Commission, said the delays were due mainly to staff shortages. He spoke of the increase in the number of individual measures financed by EAGGF and said that there was nothing secret about the latter's reserves.

#### *Guide price for wine (2 December)*

On the basis of a report drawn up by Mr Vals (Socialist, France) for the Committee on Agriculture and presented by Mr Dröschner (Socialist, Germany), the Parliament approved a regulation fixing guide prices for wine for the period from December 1970 to December 1971. The rapporteur stated that the prices fixed for the period June to December 1970 were being extended and asked the Commission what progress had been made with the forward estimate of the harvest. He also recalled the Parliament's request for the subsidies system to be extended to wines with an alcoholic strength of 9° to 9.5° and 12° to 12.9°.

For the UDE group, Mr Liogier (France) also requested the application to 9° to 9.5° wines of the regulations valid for category R 1 wines. Mr Richarts (Germany) for the Christian Democrat group, raised the question of action in favour of certain VQPRD (extra quality wines from specific areas).

Mr Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, informed the Parliament that the forward estimate would be available at the end of December and added that the Management Committee had refused intervention for 9 — 9.5° and 12 — 12.9° wines. As a consequence, the Commission had not taken any action on the proposal.

### *Marketing of vine propagation material* (2 December)

The Parliament heard a report by Mr Vals (Socialist, France) for the Committee on Agriculture presented by Mr Dröscher (Socialist, Germany) and approved a directive amending the previous one on this category of material.

### *Organization of the vine products market* (4 December)

The Parliament approved a regulation adapting the Common Customs Tariff in respect of diluted alcohols, sparkling wines, lees of wine and grape marc [report by Mr Dröscher (Socialist, Germany)] for the Committee on Agriculture.

### *Trading arrangements for certain processed agricultural products* (2 December)

Having heard a report by Mr Dulin (Liberal, France) for the Committee on Agriculture presented by Mr Lefebvre (Liberal, Belgium) the Parliament approved a regulation postponing the application of the trading system to caseins and caseinates.

### *Change in purchase price for butter and skim milk powder applied by Belgian and Luxembourg intervention agencies* (4 December)

The Parliament approved a regulation on the basis of a report by Mr Dulin (Liberal, France) on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture.

### *Organization of the milk and milk products market* (4 December)

On the basis of a report by Mr Dulin (Liberal, France), the Parliament approved a regulation on freedom of movement of fresh milk within the Community.

## **Transport policy**

### *Common rules for scheduled motorcoach services between member countries* (2 December)

On the basis of a report presented by Mr Jozeau-Marigné (Liberal, France) for the Transport Committee, the Parliament gave its approval, subject to a few amendments, to a proposed regulation completing the rules and regulations on access to international motorcoach passenger traffic, and whose essential aim, as the rapporteur brought out, is to prevent unfair competition between Member States.

### *Statute of service of Community officials* (3 December)

The Parliament approved a resolution submitted by Mr Rossi (Liberal, France) for the Committee for Finance and Budgets arising out of petition

No. 3/70 on consultation between staff organizations and the Council to discuss terms of employment and pay of officials.

The Parliament expressed its pleasure at seeing a regular procedure set up for contact and discussion between the Council and Community staff representatives and again stated its view that all Community institutions should be fully associated with Council discussions and decisions on terms of employment and the annual review of pay and allowances.

Mr Califice (Christian Democrat, Belgium) approved the resolution and called for real negotiations between staff and institutions, while Mr Bermani (Socialist, Italy) emphasized the importance and necessity of meaningful talks between employers and employed.

## COUNCIL

The Council held five sessions in December 1970,<sup>1</sup> devoted to transport, general matters, agriculture, and scientific and technological research.

### *134th session — Mainly transport*

(7 December 1970)

The Council met in Brussels under the chairmanship of Mr. Georg Leber, German Minister of Transport, and with Mr Albert Coppé, member of the Commission, in attendance.

It dealt mainly with the following issues: harmonization of social conditions in road transport; problems of Rhine navigation; regular and shuttle bus and coach services; cooperation between railway organizations (this was the subject of a resolution). It heard or took note of various statements: the Belgian delegation raised the question of harmonizing the weights and dimensions of utility vehicles, and the Dutch delegation the adaptation of bilateral quotas and the number of transit permits issued for the road conveyance of goods between Member States. Finally, the Commission brought up the problems of the administration of national taxation systems for goods transport vehicles, and of the conveyance of ECSC products.

Outside the transport field, the Council finally approved two agricultural regulations on the reorganization of fruit production and on guide prices in the wine sector. It authorized certain Member States to negotiate or conclude trade

<sup>1</sup> For the various items discussed at Council meetings, see the relevant chapters on the topics in this Bulletin.

protocols with East bloc countries, and, authorized the Commission on behalf of Euratom to agree with the United States Export-Import Bank on the extension of certain drawing rights under a contract opening credits concluded in 1959.

*135th session*  
(8 December 1970)

The Council met very briefly in Brussels, under the chairmanship of Mr Walter Scheel, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, to prepare for the Ministerial Conference with the United Kingdom which took place later that day.

*136th session — General matters*  
(14 and 15 December 1970)

This meeting of the Council in Brussels brought together the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance and Economic Affairs of the six countries. The chair was taken in turn by Mr Walter Scheel, and Mr Karl Schiller, respectively German Foreign and Economic Affairs Ministers. Also present were Mr Malfatti, President, the Vice-Presidents and members of the Commission.

Agreement was reached on a number of problems concerning the stage-by-stage realization of economic and monetary union, although some issues remained outstanding.

The Council continued in greater depth its study of problems concerning the transitional measures which would be necessary in connection with enlargement of the Community.

The President-in-office of the Council reported on a discussion with the President of the European Parliament about the substantial and procedural problems involved in framing a convention on the election of the Assembly by universal direct suffrage.

External relations played an important part in the Ministers' discussions. The Council expressed its intention to pursue its study of relations between the Community and Algeria, and reaffirmed the importance it attached to the development of relations between the Community and Latin America. It authorized the Commission to negotiate a further postponement for a limited period of the deadline for the entry into force of the agreement with the United States on chemical products.

Under the EEC-Turkey Association Agreement, the Council finally adopted various regulations of tariff quotas for 1971. It also approved several

regulations in the field of relations with the AASM and the OCT : definition of the concept of "products originating", suspension of certain autonomous customs duties within the common tariff system, system for unmanufactured tobacco, import of maize by the French overseas *départements*. For their part, the representatives of the Governments of the Member States approved and signed the agreement on trade in ECSC products with the OCT. The Council declared itself in favour of Community participation in the fourth International Tin Agreement.

In the commercial policy field, the Council authorized Italy to negotiate a trade agreement with Albania and adopted in its final form a regulation on imports from state-trading countries (third instalment). The representatives of the Governments of the ECSC Member States further approved various decisions concerning certain tariff provisions for the first half of 1971, measures relating to the import of iron and steel products from state-trading countries and the export of scrap to non-member countries.

Part of the session was devoted to budget problems. The Council finally adopted the Communities' budget for 1971, together with supplementary budgets Nos. 2 and 3 for 1970, and extended the financial regulation in force. After the negotiations with the staff representatives it approved the adjustments to the remunerations of Community employees.

Finally, in the social field, the Council gave its definitive approval to the decision on the creation of a Standing Committee on Employment, and, as regards energy policy, endorsed the setting-up of a new Community system for intervention by Member States to help the coalmining industry.

### *137th session — Agriculture*

(15 December 1970)

The Council met in Brussels under the chairmanship of Mr Joseph Ertl, German Minister of Agriculture, with Mr Sicco L. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, in attendance.

At this meeting, the Council passed several regulations on the following agricultural matters : processed farm products, butter, pigmeat, the market for vine products, fats, the minimum price system, forward balance-sheet of beef and veal for processing, purchase prices of butter and skim milk powder.

The Council also dealt with several questions concerning milk and milk products (additional rules for the common organization of markets, system of premiums for non-marketing), frozen beef and veal, trade in fresh poultry, tunny fish for canning and the system of export refunds for processed fruit and vegetable products.



Lastly, in another area, the Council approved in their final form two regulations relating to the common customs tariff and inwards processing traffic.

### *138th session — Mainly scientific and technological research*

(16 and 17 December 1970)

Mr Hans Leussink, German Minister of Education and Science, took the chair at this meeting of the Council in Brussels. Also present were Mr Barre and Mr Haferkamp, Vice-Presidents, and Mr Spinelli, Mr Coppé and Mr Borschette, members of the Commission.

During this meeting, the Council examined the problems involved in the reorganization of the Joint Research Centre. After studying the Commission's draft decision on this matter, the Council finally approved a resolution concerning the appointment of the members of the General Consultative Committee and the adoption of the research and training programmes. It discussed the Commission's proposal for a comprehensive Community programme in the field of scientific and technological research and development and dealt with questions relating to the SORA and ESSOR reactors and to the "controlled fusion" and "biology — health protection" programmes.

The Council also approved a decision on the setting-up of European uranium-enrichment facilities and adopted the research and investment budget for 1971.

In addition to these Euratom matters, the Council approved, in their final form, several regulations concerning amendment or suspension of the CCT, the opening or amendment of tariff quotas and EAGGF (Guidance Section) aid for 1971.

It also gave its agreement to a directive on freedom of establishment, and, in the field of trade policy, to a decision concerning export financing and guarantees; it authorized France to negotiate a trade agreement with Bulgaria for 1971.

Finally, in the matter of food aid, it approved the supply of skim milk powder to the stricken population in Pakistan and of cereals and milk products to the Middle East.

## COMMISSION

### *Staff movements*

The Commission has appointed Mr Umberto Vidali as Director of Industrial Safety and Medicine in the Directorate-General for Social Affairs.

Mr Vidali, formerly Head of the Industrial Medicine and Hygiene Division in the same Directorate in Luxembourg, takes over from Mr Matteo Convenevole, who has left the Commission for health reasons. In the Directorate-General for the Dissemination of Information, the Commission has appointed Mr André Mauperon as Head of the Coordination, Development and Publication Division and Mr Léon Rolling as Head of the Scientific and Technical Documentation Division. Mr Friedrich-Wilhelm Albrecht has been appointed legal adviser in the Legal Service.

The Commission has extended until 30 June 1971 the terms of office of Mr Reichling, Assistant Director-General of Administration in Luxembourg, as Director of the Official Publications Office and of Mr Leclerc as principal adviser in this same Office.

The Commission has accepted the resignation of Mr Jean-Paul Abraham, Head of Division in the Directorate-General for General Research and Technology.

### *Honorary Rank*

The Commission has conferred the title of Honorary Director upon Mr Heinrich Steiger, former chief adviser in the Directorate-General for Agriculture, and upon Mr Etienne Gautier, former Head of Division in the Directorate-General for Industry.

## COURT OF JUSTICE

### *New cases*

**Case 78-70** — Deutsche Grammophon Gesellschaft mbH, Hamburg v. "Metro"-SB-Großmärkte GmbH & Co. KG, Hamburg

On 7 December 1970 the Hanseatisches Oberlandesgericht of Hamburg submitted a request to the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling concerning the compatibility of §§ 97 and 85 of the German law of 9 September 1965 on copyright and similar rights with EEC Articles 5, second paragraph and 85(1), in respect of the marketing of recording media in the Federal Republic of Germany.

**Case 80-70** — Mrs Gabrielle Defrenne v. the Belgian State, represented by the Minister of Social Security

By order of 4 December 1970, the Belgian Council of State submitted to the Court of Justice a request for a preliminary ruling on several questions concerning the interpretation of Articles 51 and 119 of the EEC Treaty, in connection with certain provisions of Belgian social security legislation.

## Judgments

### Case 4-70 — Commission v. Kingdom of the Netherlands

On 19 January 1970 the Commission submitted to the Court of Justice a request for a finding that by importing sugar from Surinam free of levy, the Netherlands was failing to meet its obligations under Article 14 of Council Regulation No. 1009/67 of 18 December 1967 on the common organization of markets in the sugar sector.

By order of the Court of 16 December 1970, the case was struck off at the request of both parties.

### Case 5-70 — Commission official v. Commission

In a judgment of 16 December 1970 the Court dismissed as unfounded a request for the annulment of an administrative decision of the Commission.

### Case 11-70 — Firma Internationale Handelsgesellschaft mbH, Frankfurt/Main v. Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel, Frankfurt/Main

On 26 March 1970 the Verwaltungsgericht in Frankfurt submitted to the Court of Justice a request for a preliminary ruling concerning the validity of Article 12, paragraph 1(3) of Regulation No. 120/67 and of Article 9 of Regulation No. 473/67, making the granting of import or export certificates for cereals subject to the provision of surety.

In its ruling, handed down on 17 December 1970, the Court gave the following interpretation :

"Consideration of the questions raised has not revealed any factors which might affect the validity of

(1) Article 12, paragraph 1(3) of Regulation No. 120/67 making the granting of import or export certificates subject to the provision of surety guaranteeing the obligation to import or export during the period of validity of the certificate ;

(2) Article 9 of Regulation No. 473/67, whose effect is to limit the annulment of the obligation to import or export and the freeing of the surety only to what can be considered cases of *force majeure*.

### Case 13-70 — F. Cinzano & Cia GmbH, Gündingen, v. Hauptzollamt, Saarbrücken

By order of 25 February 1970 the Bundesfinanzhof submitted to the Court a request for a preliminary ruling on the question whether Article 37(2) of the EEC Treaty is infringed when a Member State imposes on wine-based beverages imported from another Member State a duty designed to offset the tax levied on domestic spirituous liquors and brandies.

In its ruling of 16 December 1970 the Court interpreted Regulation 950/60 as follows : "A duty imposed on products from other Member States, linked to the existence of a national monopoly and first applied after the entry into force of the Treaty, does not constitute an infringement of Article 37(2) so long as this new duty falls on the imported product only to the same extent as on national products affected by the monopoly."

**Case 14-70 — Firma Deutsche Bakels GmbH v. Oberfinanzdirektion, Munich**

On 6 April 1970 the Bundesfinanzhof submitted a request to the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on the question whether the explanatory notes issued by the national authorities can be considered to have the effect of a mandatory interpretation of the CCT headings when these headings have not yet been the subject of explanatory notes adopted at Community level.

In its ruling of 8 December 1970 the Court interpreted Regulation No. 950/68 as meaning that Member States are not allowed to lay down mandatory internal provisions affecting the scope of the regulation or of the tariff headings therein. In the absence of Community provisions, the explanatory notes adopted by the national authorities are a valid means of interpreting CCT headings.

**Case 25-70 — Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel, Frankfurt/Main, v. Firma Köster, Berodt & Co, Hamburg**

**Case 26-70 — Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel, Frankfurt/Main, v. Firma Günter Henck, Hamburg**

On 28 May 1970 two requests for a preliminary ruling were submitted to the Court of Justice by the Verwaltungsgerichtshof of Land Hesse concerning the validity of Regulation No. 102/64 on import and export certificates for cereals, and in particular in respect of Articles 1 and 7 of this regulation, where they concern export certificates and the surety put up to obtain these.

In its rulings of 17 December 1970, the Court decided as follows : "Consideration of the question raised has not revealed any factors which might affect the validity of

(1) Regulation No. 102/64 concerning import and export certificates for cereals, processed cereal products, rice, broken rice and processed rice products, issued under Article 16, paragraph 3 of Regulation No. 19, in accordance with the "Management Committee" procedure set up under Article 26 of the said regulation ;

(2) Articles 1 and 7 of Regulation No. 102/64 where they are concerned with export certificates and the surety put up to obtain these certificates."

Case 27-70 — Firma C.W. Edding & Co., Hamburg, v. Hauptzollamt, Hamburg-St-Annem

On 2 June 1970 the Finanzgericht submitted a request to the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of certain provisions of Regulation No. 803/68 concerning the customs value of goods. It particularly wished to know whether transport costs effectively paid should be incorporated into the "normal price" of imported goods, even if these costs are higher than normal because, exceptionally, the goods were transported by air.

In its ruling of 10 December the Court decided as follows: "Save for expressly stated exceptions, the costs actually paid for a more expensive form of transport than that normally used for the same goods are taken into account when determining the normal price, which makes up the customs value, even if this should mean that this price is greater than the cif price of the goods when the usual mode of transport is employed."

Case 28-70 — K.G. in Firma O. Witt, Stelle über Winsen/Luhe v. Hauptzollamt Lüneburg

On 2 June the Hamburg Finanzgericht submitted a request to the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Regulation No. 22, particularly concerning the problem of the exact tariff classification of "Rock Cornish Game Hens".

In its ruling handed down on 8 December 1970, the Court of Justice gave the following definition of the term "poultry": "The designation 'poultry' of CCT headings 01.05 and 02.02 of the Common Customs Tariff, used in Article 1 of Regulation No. 22, applies to those species of poultry raised for utilitarian purposes or for slaughtering, particularly with a view to the production of food goods."

Case 30-70— Firma O. Scheer, Hanover, v. Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel, Frankfurt/Main

The Verwaltungsgerichtshof of Land Hesse had submitted to the Court of Justice a request for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Article 16 of Regulation No. 19 and confirmation of the validity of Article 7(2) of Regulation No. 87 concerning the methods governing the provision and loss of surety.

In its ruling, handed down on 17 December 1970, the Court decided as follows:

"1. Article 16 of Regulation No. 19 on the gradual establishment of a common market organization in the cereals sector is to be interpreted as meaning that:

(a) Paragraph 2, concerning the effect of the import certificates and the provision of surety, has been applicable since the aforesaid regulation came into force;

(b) Before the entry into force of the implementing arrangements provided for under paragraph 3, the Member States have been free to take, on a transitional basis and without prejudice to the future actions of the common institutions, all implementing measures compatible with the principles of the regulation.

2. Consideration of the question raised has not revealed any factors which might affect the validity of Article 7(2) of Regulation No. 87, enacted pursuant to Article 16, paragraph 3 of Regulation No. 19.

3. Article 16, paragraph 3 of Regulation No. 19 did not forbid the Member States to prepare the measures, legislative or otherwise, which would enable them to assume fully the functions vested in them, in the interest of the Community, by Article 7(2) of this regulation as soon as Regulation No. 87 came into force."

**Case 31-70 — Deutsche Getreide- und Futtermittel Handelsgesellschaft mbH, Hamburg, v. Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Altona**

On 1 July 1970 the Bundesfinanzhof submitted to the Court of Justice a request for a preliminary ruling on the question whether Regulation No. 19 on the gradual establishment of a common market organization in the cereals sector should be interpreted as meaning that the same levy may be imposed on maize which has deteriorated during transport through humidity before being imported and has thus lost some of its value, as on maize which has not suffered damage.

In its ruling of 15 December 1970 the Court of Justice interpreted Regulation No. 19 as meaning that the same levy should be imposed on imported maize which has deteriorated during transport and has thus lost some of its value as on maize which has not suffered such damage.

**Case 32-70 — Union Nationale des Mutualités Socialistes, Brussels v. Mrs Stéphanie La Marca, Liège**

On 3 July 1970 the complaints committee for obligatory sickness and disability insurance, Liège, asked the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Article 28(2) of Regulation No. 4 concerning social security for migrant workers.

In a ruling of 1 December 1970 the Court decided as follows: "The provisions of Article 28(2) of Regulation No. 4 are not applicable to a worker who, being subject in one Member State to legislation of type A, there improves his right to sickness and disability insurance benefits by invoking insurance periods completed in another Member State, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 16 and 17 of Regulation No. 3, and then becomes disabled before having worked six months in the country where he is subject

to the type A legislation, when no benefit may be granted by the other Member State because the required insurance period has not been completed."

Case 33-70 — S.p.A.S.A.C.E., Bergamo, v. Italian Ministry of Finance

On 9 July 1970 the civil and penal court of Brescia submitted a request to the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Article 13(2) of the EEC Treaty, with regard to the collection by the Italian State of "duties for administrative services".

In its decision of 17 December 1970 the Court ruled that

"1. As regards all taxes having equivalent effect to import duties Article 13(2) of the EEC Treaty creates, from the end of the transitional period, rights for the individual which the national courts must safeguard.

2. The obligation to abolish the duty for administrative services contained in Directive No. 68/31/EEC, in conjunction with Articles 9 and 13(2) of the EEC Treaty and with Council Decision No. 66/532/EEC, engender direct effects on the relations between the Member State to whom the directive is addressed and those subject to its laws, and create in their favour, from 1 July 1968, rights which the national courts must safeguard."

Case 34-70 — Syndicat national du commerce extérieur des céréales *et al.* v. Office national interprofessionnel des céréales and the French Minister of Agriculture

By a decision of 10 July 1970 the French Council of State requested the Court of Justice to give a preliminary ruling on the question as to whether the fact of limiting, in France, submission of buying-in offers only to "agencies approved for the collection" of cereals is compatible with Articles 1 and 5 of Regulation No. 1028/68.

In its decision of 17 December 1970 the Court of Justice ruled as follows: "The use of the expression 'any holder' in Article 1 of Regulation No. 1028/68 excludes from the scope of application of the supplementary conditions for taking on charge under Article 5 of the aforesaid regulation, any condition involving the definition of the holder or his entitlement to make adequate use of the intervention machinery."

Case 35-70 — S.A.R.L. Manpower, Strasbourg v. Caisse primaire d'assurance maladie, Strasbourg

By a decision of 17 June 1970 the 'Commission de première instance du contentieux de la sécurité sociale et de la mutualité sociale agricole' of the Bas-Rhin Département submitted a request to the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on whether a company of a Member State exercising an

activity similar to that of S.A.R.L. Manpower may appeal to the provisions of Article 13(a) of Regulation No. 3 on the social security of migrant workers.

In its decision of 17 December 1970 the Court ruled as follows: "The provisions of Article 13(a) of Regulation No. 3 are applicable to a worker employed by a company exercising its activity in a Member State and who, receiving his wages from this company and being under its authority, particularly in the matters of misconduct or dismissal, is seconded by this company to work for a certain time for another company in another Member State."

**Case 36-70 — Firma Getreide-Import GmbH v. Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel, Frankfurt/Main**

On 23 July 1970 the Bundesverwaltungsgericht submitted to the Court of Justice a request for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Article 8, paragraphs 2 and 3 of Regulation No. 102/64 with regard to the duration of the validity of import certificates for cereals.

In its decision of 16 December 1970 the Court interpreted Article 8, paragraphs 2 and 3 of Regulation No. 102/64 as meaning that the omissions in the notification provided for in paragraph 3 did not have any legal effect with regard to the interested parties.

## ECSC CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

### *Ordinary session*

(11 December 1970)

The ECSC Consultative Committee held its 138th ordinary session in Luxembourg on 11 December 1970 with Mr Picard (France) in the chair. Mr Wilhelm Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, was in attendance. As several Committee members were absent because of the strike by staff of the European Communities, it was not possible to constitute the necessary quorum. With the agreement of the officers the chairman decided that written replies should be sent in response to the Commission's requests for consultation.

On 15 December 1970 the Committee approved by a near-unanimous vote an Opinion on the Community system for aid by Member States in support of coalmining and the Commission's draft to replace Decision 3/65, due to expire on 31 December 1970.

By 34 votes to one, with eight abstentions, it approved a note from the Commission on the extension of the prohibition on alignment on iron and steel



products from state-trading countries (Decision 1/64), and supported a further extension of this Decision, in force since 1 January 1964.

After the short ordinary meeting, mainly devoted to procedural questions, on 11 December 1970, in Luxembourg, the 25 Committee members present and Mr Haferkamp held a working meeting at which they examined the various items originally figuring on the agenda. The quarterly review of the Commission's activities under the ECSC Treaty and examination of the forward programmes for coal and steel for the first quarter of 1971 did not give rise to any particular comments. However, some members of the Committee representing the steel industry expressed concern at the decision by Governments of the Member States to relax the prohibition on exports of scrap. The Commission gave them an assurance that it would be vigilant and would not fail to intervene if the need arose.

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The Economic and Social Committee held its 91st plenary session in Brussels on 9 December 1970, with Mr J.D. Kuipers in the chair. Since some members of the Committee were absent from this extraordinary session by reason of the Community staff strike, the Committee confined itself to taking cognizance of an information report on economic and monetary union. The exchange of views on this document in plenary session was put off to a later date.

### *Information report on the achievement by stages of economic and monetary union*

The Committee took note of this report, presented by Mr Ameye (Belgium, employers' group). In its conclusions, the Committee :

- (a) regretted in particular that it was merely called on to take note of an information report and not to give an opinion ;
- (b) stressed the importance it attaches to the achievement of economic and monetary union, without which the Community is in danger, not only of seeing its progress slowed down, but also of seeing the results achieved through customs union and the elaboration of a number of common policies jeopardized ;
- (c) paid tribute both to the high quality of the Werner Report and to the perseverance of the Commission, which since February 1969 has submitted to the Council a succession of precise and well-motivated proposals ;
- (d) stated its conviction that the balanced attainment of the common policy aims will call for substantial progress, during the whole period leading up to

the achievement of economic union, on consultation procedures and on the machinery for decision-making and political control ;

(e) recorded the particular attention it has given to proposals on monetary cooperation, being convinced that economic union will require common monetary arrangements ; while recognizing the merits of the proposals, it stresses that their implementation and further progress towards a single currency basically depend on the existence and implementation of common socio-economic policies and on the adoption of the necessary institutional arrangements, for without these a monetary union would not possess the indispensable guarantees that it had come to stay ;

(f) appealed to policy-makers in Community countries to give economic union the necessary priorities and to agree to the transfers of power which must be made if it is to be achieved.

## EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

### *Loans floated*

#### Italy

The European Investment Bank has signed in Rome a contract concerning a 30 million dollar bond issue.

The bonds have been underwritten by a syndicate formed on the initiative of the Banca Commerciale Italiana S.p.A. and comprising further The First Boston Corporation, Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V., Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Deutsche Bank AG, Société Générale de Banque S.A., Union Bank of Switzerland (Underwriters) Limited and the Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.

The bonds, with a maximum currency of 15 years, will bear interest at 8 3/4 % per annum payable yearly. They have been offered to the public at 100 %. They will be redeemed in 13 annuities, as from 1 January 1974, by drawing or by purchase on the market. At the option of the Bank the outstanding bonds are callable, as from 1981, with degressive redemption premiums. Application is being made to list the bonds on the Luxembourg, Milan and New York stock exchanges.

The proceeds from this issue will be used by the Bank for its ordinary lending operations.

### *Loans granted*

#### Germany

On 7 December 1970 the European Investment Bank concluded with Preussag AG, Berlin and Hanover, a loan agreement for an amount of

DM 40 million (10.9 million units of account) for a period of 15 years at 8<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> % per annum. This loan is for the partial financing of a plant at Nordenham (Lower-Saxony) replacing an old foundry for the production of electrolytic zinc.

The new plant's annual capacity has been set at 100 000 tons of zinc. The resulting reduction in production costs will considerably enhance its competitive situation in the Common Market. The total cost of the project, which is to be terminated by the end of 1971, is estimated at DM 129 million (35 million u. a.).

## Italy

The European Investment Bank, acting as an intermediary, has also granted a DM 60 million loan (16.4 million units of account) to the Consorzio di Credito per le Opere Pubbliche (CREDIOP). The funds are being provided by the Deutsche Girozentrale-Deutsche Kommunalbank in Frankfurt. The proceeds are intended to part-finance the Verona-Brenner Pass section of the Brenner motorway. The cost of the work on the section being financed is estimated at Lit. 131 000 million (210 million u. a.).

With the exception of the Bolzano-Chiusa section this project, of great importance for Europe, is scheduled to be completed, and the motorway opened, in 1971. In 1965 the Bank contributed to its financing by a direct loan equivalent to Lit. 15 000 million (24 million u. a.).

The Bank, again acting as an intermediary, has granted a loan of DM 60 million (16.4 million u.a.) to the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno. The funds are being provided by the Frankfurter Hypothekbank, Frankfurt and the Rheinische Hypothekbank, Mannheim. They will cover part of the financing of a project to improve telephone services in the Abruzzi and Molise regions to be carried out between 1970 and 1974. It involves in particular the construction of new automatic exchanges and the expansion of urban and long-distance networks, leading to a notable improvement in service and an increase of about 54 000 in the number of subscribers in the area as a whole. The fixed investments are estimated at about Lit. 27 000 million (43.4 million u.a.).

The contracts were signed in Rome on 17 December 1970, at the same time as those for the Brenner motorway.

Finally, and again for Italy, the Bank has granted the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno a loan equivalent to Lit. 2 500 million (4 million u. a.) as part of the financing granted by the Istituto per lo Sviluppo dell'Italia Meridionale (ISVEIMER) to build a soap and detergents factory at Ferentino (Frosinone). The project includes fixed investments worth about Lit. 5 700 million (9.1 million u.a.).

The loan is guaranteed by the Italian Republic.

## **Congo/Kinshasa**

On 14 December, the Commission and the Bank, acting as the appointed representative of the Community and as the body responsible for the management of the loan, concluded with the Democratic Republic of Congo a contract for a loan on special terms equivalent to 9 million units of account. The project being financed is to provide a network of power transmission lines from the Inga hydroelectric power plant to serve Kinshasa, the capital, and suburban areas as well as other towns in the province of Central Congo, including Matadi and Boma. The scheme is part of the Inga hydroelectric project, whose completion ranks among the country's major development objectives. The low-cost energy produced and its supply to industrial users are expected to facilitate the setting up of basic industries and to further the establishment of interdependent units which will forward the country's industrialization.

The total cost of the project, which will be supervised by the Congolese Ministry of Public Works, is put at 18 million u.a. (9 million Zaïres). It is being financed from the resources of the second European Development Fund, half the finance being supplied by the special-terms loan of 9 million u.a. granted for 28 years at 2 % per annum, with a ten-year period of grace, and the remainder by a grant of 4.5 million Zaïres (9 million u.a.) which has already been the subject of a financing agreement.

## **Madagascar**

Also on 14 December, the Commission and the Bank — here again acting as mandatory of the Community — concluded a contract with the Malagasy Republic for the grant of a loan on special terms worth 1 862 000 units of account. The loan will help to finance a cold-storage abattoir in the industrial area of Tananarive to replace the existing municipal plant dating back to 1903, which no longer meets today's requirements. The new abattoir will centralize slaughtering for Tananarive and its suburbs and will have the status of a financially autonomous public body. Its annual capacity of 90 000 cattle and 66 000 pigs is based on estimated requirements in 1980. The buildings will be designed so as to permit later extensions at minimum cost. The new modern plant will come into service in 1973.

The total cost of the scheme, which will be directed by the Malagasy Ministry for Agriculture and Rural Development, is estimated at 3 310 000 units of account. The loan on special terms is granted from the resources of the second EDF for 33 years with a six-year period of grace and will bear interest at 1 % per annum. It is supplemented by a Community grant of 1 448 000 u.a. from the same Fund, which has already been the subject of a financing convention.

## FINANCING COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

### *Own resources*

The Council decision of 21 April 1970 on the "replacing of Member States' financial contributions by the Communities' own resources" came into force on 1 January 1971,<sup>1</sup> after the Governments of the Six had informed the Council's Secretariat-General of the completion of the internal procedures necessary for its adoption in the Member States.

The Treaty of 22 April 1970 "amending certain budgetary provisions of the Treaties establishing the European Communities and the Treaty establishing a single Council and a single Commission of the European Communities" also came into force on the same day.<sup>1</sup> This Treaty is concerned with increasing the European Parliament's budgetary powers and with the introduction of a single budget for the Communities. It was possible for the Treaty to come into force simultaneously with the Council decision since all the Member States had deposited their instruments of ratification with the Italian Government on time.

The consequences of the establishment of this new system for financing Community activities were felt immediately. First of all, the Council adopted in their final form, the procedures for implementing the "own resources" decision;<sup>2</sup> the main principles of these procedures were approved on 23 November 1970.<sup>3</sup> The Commission also proposed to the Council a preliminary draft budget rectifying the Community budget for 1971 so that it will conform to the new financing system.<sup>4</sup>

### *Supplementary budgets for 1970*

At its session of 14 December 1970 the Council, taking into account resolutions passed by the European Parliament, adopted two supplementary budgets of the European Communities for the 1970 financial year. Budget No. 2/1970 provides supplementary credits amounting to 1 631 974 000 u. a. for the EAGGF Guarantee Section for the period from 1 July 1970 to 31 December 1970.<sup>5</sup>

Total credits in the Guarantee Section for 1970 therefore amount to 4 087 759 000 u. a., 2 455 785 000 u. a. being included in the original 1970

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 2, 2 January 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 3, 5 January 1971.

<sup>3</sup> See Bulletin 1-71, Part Two, Ch. IV (Financing Community activities).

<sup>4</sup> See below.

<sup>5</sup> *Journal officiel* L 8, 11 January 1971.

budget and 1 631 794 000 u. a. provided for by supplementary budget No. 2/1970. These credits are to cover a period of 18 months, from 1 July 1969 to 31 December 1970, and some remaining expenses from earlier periods.

It was possible to break down between the various market organizations the sum of 2 058 990 000 u. a. included in the 1970 budget as a reserve to cover operations of the EAGGF Guarantee Section after 1 July 1969.

The Council also adopted supplementary budget No. 3/1970 of the European Communities for the 1970 financial year providing supplementary credits amounting to 600 000 units of account.<sup>1</sup> This sum, together with a further 500 000 u. a. obtained by a transfer within the Commission's budgetary forecasts, provides 1 100 000 u. a. in aid for the victims of the disaster which struck Pakistan in November 1970. On 3 December 1970 the European Parliament approved supplementary budget No. 3/1970 and stressed that the desire expressed in its resolution of 17 November on aid to be granted to East Pakistan had been fulfilled, since the budget provided for credits for this purpose.

### *Operational budget for the 1971 financial year*

At its session of 14 December 1970 the Council, having considered the resolution adopted on 4 December 1970 by the European Parliament and the amended draft budget, adopted in its final form the operational budget for the European Communities for the 1971 financial year.

The total for this budget, which covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 1971, is 3 709 162 939 u. a. The authorized expenditure for each institution is as follows :

|                         |                    |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| (a) European Parliament | 12 013 220 u.a.    |
| (b) Council             | 17 777 067 u.a.    |
| (c) Commission          | 3 676 741 837 u.a. |
| (d) Court of Justice    | 2 630 815 u.a.     |

The expenditure figure of 3 676 741 837 u.a. for the Commission can be broken down as follows :

|   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| (i) Administrative expenditure :                          | 116 774 320 u.a.   |
| (ii) European Social Fund :                               | 55 000 000 u.a.    |
| (iii) European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund : | 3 484 967 517 u.a. |
| (iv) Food aid :   | 20 000 000 u.a.    |

The total number of staff authorized for 1971 is 5 493, an increase of 193 over 1970.

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<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel*, L 8, 11 January 1971.

In the resolution it adopted on 4 December 1970, the European Parliament made several comments on the draft budget for the 1971 financial year and proposed a number of amendments. In particular it requested that the receipts and expenditure of the Guidance and Guarantee Sections of the EAGGF for 1971 should be reduced symbolically by one unit of account. In this way the Parliament wanted "firstly to bring the Council and the Commission to start work as soon as possible on drawing up overall legislation and an immediately applicable programme of action for the auditing of Community receipts and expenditure; and secondly to express reservations on the action which these two institutions have taken so far in these fields". The comments referred to the methods of financing the common agricultural policy and the social policy, the administrative expenditure of the institutions, the establishment of a personnel policy and the amendments to the 1971 budget which the ratification of the Treaty of 22 April 1970 will involve. The Parliament also stressed that its dialogue with the Council could be of value if the latter "lays down or confirms explicitly in the discussions on the draft budget, the main Community policy outlines and priorities adopted or to be adopted, and if the Parliament is able to take a stance on the main budgetary resources and on the real financial implications of decisions of a legislative nature".

### *Research and investment budget for 1971*

On 17 December 1970 the Council adopted the Euratom research and investment budget for 1971.

This budget is the financial side of the 1971 research and education programme. Its first part provides for 62 575 000 u. a. as commitment credits and 62 587 400 u. a. as payments credits.

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| (i) The execution of the 1971 joint programme, including the Dragon project :   | 29 094 000 u.a. |
| (ii) The execution of 1971 supplementary programmes, including a credit of 800 000 u.a. to finance studies on the construction of the Sora pulsed reactor : | 30 537 000 u.a. |
| (iii) Financing of posts still supernumerary after 31 December 1970:  | 2 794 000 u.a.  |
| (iv) Financing of studies on the new structure of the Joint Research Centre and its use for non-nuclear activities:   | 150 000 u.a.    |

The second part of the budget provides credits for other Community actions (loans to certain firms as part of the Euratom-United States agreement for the construction of power reactors) which are not included in the

programmes, amounting to 4 001 000 u. a. in commitment and payments credits.

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\* \*

Earlier, at its session from 2 to 4 December 1970, the European Parliament refused to approve the draft Euratom research and investment budget for 1971 and stated, in the resolution adopted on this matter, that the budget was likely to "extend the present resistance to change and the absence of decisions in the structural field". The Parliament "notes that the Commission has submitted to the Council proposals on the new structure for the Joint Research Centre and a plan for overall Community action in scientific and technological research and development; wishes to be consulted as early as possible on these proposals; invites the Commission and the Council to face up to their responsibilities and to present at an early date new proposals for a multiannual programme which must include budget proposals flowing from fundamental decisions on Community research and on new structures for the JRC". Finally, the Parliament "solemnly states that if no decision on a fresh research policy is forthcoming at an early date, it will be obliged to resort to all its powers under the Treaties as regards the budgets and the institutions which have not made a constructive effort to implement the Treaty establishing Euratom".

### *Preliminary draft of the supplementary estimates for 1971*

In view of the coming into force of the new financing system (own resources), the Commission, on 31 December 1970, submitted to the Council a preliminary draft of supplementary estimates of the European Communities for the 1971 financial year. This preliminary draft contains the following amendments to the budgets approved by the Council on 14 and 17 December 1970:

#### **Expenditure**

A chapter entitled "lump-sum repayment to the Member States of costs incurred in the collection of the Community's own resources" has been added to the "Commission" section. It provides for a credit of 126 713 350 u. a. corresponding to 10 % of the foreseeable total of the Member States' contributions to the Communities' own resources for the 1971 financial year.

A "research and investment expenditure" chapter containing a payments credit of 66 588 400 u. a. has been created. This figure corresponds to the total of the research and development budget for 1971, which becomes an annex to the "Commission" section of the general budget.

#### **Receipts**

The integration of the expenditure of the research and investment budget has, of course, been accompanied by the integration of the receipts under this budget.



Apart from various normal receipts, the funds used to finance credits included in the supplementary estimates for 1971 are derived primarily from the Communities' own resources and, for the remainder, from Member States' contributions calculated according to the new scale, with the exception of credits financed in accordance with special scales, i. e. :

- (i) Euratom's supplementary research and education programmes ;
- (ii) EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure relating to the 1966/67, 1967/68 and 1968/69 periods ;
- (iii) EAGGF Guidance Section expenditure.

Using data provided by the Member States, the Commission's departments have begun to work out the amount of the levies and, where appropriate, of the percentage of customs duties which the Member States will contribute to the Communities as part of the 1971 budget, and to calculate the financial contributions from the Member States needed to keep the budget in balance. These contributions have been revised and amended to conform to the provisions which state that the variation from one year to another in each Member State's share of the total contributions may not exceed 1 % in an upward and 1.5 % in a downward direction.

Including the expenditure which has now been added to the 3 709 162 939 u. a. of the operating budget for 1971, i. e. the lump-sum repayment to Member States of collection costs (126 713 350 u. a.) and the payments credits of the research and investment budget (66 588 400 u. a.), the total figure for the preliminary draft of the supplementary estimates of the European Communities for 1971 is 3 909 810 589 u. a. in receipts and expenditure.

### *Signing of the ECSC loan of 50 million European monetary units*

Following the negotiations between the Commission and a syndicate of banks from the six Community countries,<sup>1</sup> a contract was signed on 11 December 1970 for a loan of 50 million European monetary units (£), to be offered for public subscription in Luxembourg and Belgium and placed on the European capital market.

This loan is for 15 years at 8 % per annum and has been issued at par. As previously announced, it is the first issue in European monetary units, to be symbolized by £, the value of which will remain unchanged for the duration of the loan at DM 3.66 or Bfrs. 50 or FF 5.55419 or Lit. 625 or Lfrs. 50 or Fl 3.62.

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 1-71, Part Two, Ch. IV (Financing Community activities).

The special attraction of this operation, which is a step towards the gradual establishment of a European capital market, is that the payment of interest and the redemption of capital can be made in whichever currency the bearer prefers at the parity fixed at the date of emission. These advantages are offset however by the fact that the rate of interest is appreciably lower than the rates available on the international capital market at the time of issue.

Including this issue, the total of loans raised by the ECSC since its activities began is now equivalent to 952 560 000 u. a.

### *ECSC levy rates for 1971*

After consulting the relevant Committees of the European Parliament — in accordance with a long tradition — the Commission decided, on 22 December 1970, to fix the ECSC levy rates for 1971 at 0.30 %, the same as for 1970.<sup>1</sup> A large majority in the Parliamentary Committees had advocated the maintenance of the rates in force. The Commission calculated that ECSC needs for 1971 would be 62.05 million u. a., as against 57 million in 1970. To cover these needs, up to 41.5 million u. a. will be provided by the returns from the levies at the rate of 0.30 %, 16.3 million u. a. by income from investment and redemption of loans made from the special reserves, and 4.32 million from certain available reserves.

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<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 284, 30 December 1970.

## PART THREE

### Sources and information



## Information

### I. FROM DAY TO DAY

#### 1 December 1970

- Mr Victor Feather, General Secretary of the TUC, came out in favour of a referendum on Great Britain's joining the Common Market.

#### 2 December 1970

- "Europe today is no longer the expression of a hope, Europe is a reality and has reached the point of no return", said Mr Maurice Schumann, speaking to a group of young M.P.s of the six countries of the Community at a symposium in Paris.
- The Bundesbank reduced its discount rate from 6.5 % to 6 %.
- Speaking in Brussels to representatives of the foreign press, Mr Mitchell Sharp, Canadian Minister of External Affairs, said that it was neither right nor necessary that enlargement of the Community should be achieved at the expense of countries like Canada.

#### 7 December 1970

- The Treaty concluded between the German Federal Republic and Poland for the normalization of relations between the two countries was signed by Chancellor Willy Brandt and the Polish Prime Minister, Mr Joseph Cyrankiewicz, in the Radziwill Palace.
- Mr Willy Brandt, in an interview with "L'Express", considered that Germany's Western policy was of "greater importance" than its Eastern policy, because "the unity of Western Europe could rapidly become a reality and this is our vital interest".
- At the Radical-Socialist Party congress, Mr Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, the Secretary-General, spoke of his hope that by 1976 "there would be a European authority at federal level, embodied not in a president but in a federal committee comprising several commissioners".

#### 8 December 1970

- Mr Hilmar Baunsgaard, the Danish Prime Minister, stated that the question of the Werner Report had no connection with the negotiations between the EEC and Denmark, and went on to say: "Neither the Treaty of Rome nor the Danish constitution gives carte blanche for the supranational institutions mentioned in the Werner Report."

### 10 December 1970

- Mr Geoffrey Rippon, the British Minister in charge of European Affairs, on his return from Brussels, replied in the House of Commons to questions put by a number of M.P.s. On the subject of national sovereignty he said "... in joining an enlarged Community we augment our own sovereignty by pooling it with that of other countries. The French have certainly not lost so much sovereignty that they are seriously worried".

### 14 December 1970

- On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of OECD, the French President, Mr Georges Pompidou, stressed the grave problems of the present day, namely inflation, the rebirth of protectionism, the dollar problem and aid to developing countries.

### 15 December 1970

- Mr William P. Rogers, as United States Secretary of State, has been elected chairman of the Ministerial Council of OECD for 1971, succeeding Mr Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. The two vice-presidential appointments are filled by Belgium and Norway.

### 16 December 1970

- Speaking to members of the American and Common Market Club, Mr Gaston Thorn, Luxembourg Minister of Foreign Affairs, said : "This is our last chance to make Europe. If we do not go forward all together with resolution and imagination on the road to union, Europe in 18 months is likely to see itself condemned to balkanization."
- The directing body of the Twinned Cities Organization has proposed Mr Willy Brandt as a candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize.

## II. PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE

(1 to 31 December 1970)

### EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

#### Sessions

Compte rendu in extenso des séances du 16 au 19 novembre 1970  
(Report in extenso of the sittings of 16 to 19 November 1970)

Annex 130  
of November 1970

*Session 1970 — 1971 (1970 — 1971 Session)*

*Procès-verbal de la séance du lundi 16 novembre 1970 (Report of the sitting of Monday 16 November 1970)*

C 143, 3.12.1970

Question orale n° 11/70, avec débat (Oral question 11/70 with debate)

Résolution sur l'accord commercial entre la Communauté économique européenne et l'Espagne (Resolution on the trade agreement between the European Economic Community and Spain)

Résolution sur l'accord commercial entre la Communauté économique européenne et l'État d'Israël (Resolution on the trade agreement between the European Economic Community and Israel)

*Procès-verbal de la séance du mardi 17 novembre 1970 (Report of the sitting of Tuesday 17 November 1970)*

C 143, 3.12.1970

Question orale n° 9/70, avec débat (Oral question 9/70 with debate)

Résolution sur l'aide à apporter aux victimes de la catastrophe du Pakistan oriental (Resolution on aid to be granted to victims of the natural disaster in East Pakistan)

Résolution sur les inondations en Ligurie et dans le sud de la France (Resolution on the floods in Liguria and in the South of France)

Question orale n° 10/70, avec débat (Oral question 10/70 with debate)

Résolution sur la situation d'Euratom et ses perspectives (Resolution on the situation and prospects of Euratom)

Résolution sur les comptes de gestion et bilans financiers afférents, aux opérations du budget des Communautés pour l'exercice 1968 et sur le rapport de la commission de contrôle à ce sujet (Resolution on the administrative accounts and balance-sheets for Community budget operations, for the 1968 financial year, and on the Audit Committee's report on this matter)

Résolution sur les comptes du Parlement européen clos au 31 décembre 1968 (Resolution on the European Parliament's accounts closed at 31 December 1968)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement relatif au concours du F.E.O.G.A., section orientation, pour l'année 1971 (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation relating to assistance from the Guidance Section of EAGGF for 1971)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement modifiant le règlement n° 23 et le règlement n° 158/66/CEE du Conseil, notamment en ce qui concerne la fixation et la modification des normes communes de qualité applicables aux fruits et légumes (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation amending Council Regulations 23 and 158/66/CEE, particularly in respect of the fixing and changing of the common quality standards applicable to fruit and vegetables)

*Procès-verbal de la séance du mercredi 18 novembre 1970 (Report of the sitting of Wednesday 18 November 1970)*

C 143, 3.12.1970

Échange de vues entre le Parlement européen, le Conseil et la Commission sur l'union économique et les perspectives d'une union monétaire de la Communauté (Exchange of views between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on economic union and the prospects for monetary union within the Community)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement prévoyant un acompte complémentaire sur les dépenses éligibles au F.E.O.G.A., section garantie, au titre de la période de comptabilisation « deuxième semestre 1969 » (Opinion on a proposal for a regulation specifying an additional advance on the expenses chargeable to the Guarantee Section of EAGGF for the July-December 1969 accounting period)

Résolution sur le projet de budget supplémentaire n° 2 des Communautés pour l'exercice 1970 (Resolution on the second supplementary draft budget of the European Communities for the 1970 financial year)

Avis sur les propositions de directives et d'une recommandation fixant les modalités de réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation des services pour certaines activités non salariées du domaine pharmaceutique (Opinion on the proposals for directives and a recommendation fixing the procedures for achieving freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services for certain self-employed activities in the pharmaceuticals sector)

*Procès-verbal de la séance du jeudi 19 novembre 1970 (Report of the sitting of Thursday 19 November 1970)*

C 143, 3.12.1970

Résolution sur la lutte contre la pollution des eaux fluviales et notamment des eaux du Rhin (Resolution on the anti-pollution campaign for rivers, in particular the Rhine)

Avis sur les propositions : (Opinion on the proposals for :)

- d'un règlement modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1467/69, du 23 juillet 1969, relatif aux importations des agrumes originaires du Maroc, (— a regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 1467/69 of 23 July 1969, relating to imports of citrus fruits from Morocco,)
- d'un règlement modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1472/69, du 23 juillet 1969, relatif aux importations des agrumes originaires de Tunisie, (— a regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 1472/69 of 23 July 1969 relating to imports of citrus fruits from Tunisia)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement modifiant les règlements n° 120/67/CEE et n° 359/67/CEE portant organisation commune des marchés dans les secteurs des céréales et du riz (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation amending Regulations 120/67 and 359/67/CEE for the common organization of the market in the cereals and rice sectors)



Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement modifiant l'article 17 du règlement n° 136/66/CEE relatif aux certificats d'importation et d'exportation dans le secteur des matières grasses (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation amending Article 17 of Regulation 136/66/CEE relating to import and export certificates in the oils and fats sector)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement concernant la production et la commercialisation des œufs à couvrir et des poussins de volaille de basse-cour (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation on the production and marketing of hatching eggs and poultry chickens)

Avis sur la proposition et la proposition de modification d'une directive relative au rapprochement des législations des États membres sur les pâtes alimentaires (Opinion on the proposal and the amended proposal for a directive relating to the approximation of Member States' legislation on pasta products)

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive relative au rapprochement des législations des États membres concernant les boissons rafraîchissantes sans alcool (Opinion on the proposal for a directive relating to the approximation of Member States' legislation on non-alcoholic soft drinks)

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive portant sixième modification de la directive du Conseil relative au rapprochement des législations des États membres concernant les agents conservateurs pouvant être employés dans les denrées destinées à l'alimentation humaine (Opinion on the proposal for a directive amending for the sixth time the Council directive relating to the approximation of Member States' legislation on preserving agents allowed in food for human consumption)

*Procès-verbal de la séance du mercredi 2 décembre 1970 (Report of the sitting of Wednesday 2 December 1970)*

C 151, 29.12.1970

Avis sur la proposition de règlement relatif à l'établissement de règles communes pour les services de navette effectués par autocars entre les États membres (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation on the establishment of common rules for motorcoaches providing shuttle services between Member States)

Avis sur la proposition de directive modifiant la directive du Conseil, du 9 avril 1968, concernant la commercialisation des matériels de multiplication végétative de la vigne (Opinion on the proposal for a directive amending the Council directive of 9 April 1968 on the marketing of equipment for the asexual reproduction of vines)

Avis sur la proposition de règlement fixant le prix d'orientation dans le secteur du vin pour la période du 16 décembre 1970 au 15 décembre 1971 (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation fixing the guide price in the wine sector for the period from 16 December 1970 to 15 December 1971)

Avis sur la proposition de règlement modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1059/69 déterminant le régime d'échanges applicable à certaines marchandises résultant de la transformation de produits agricoles (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 1059/69 determining the system of trade applicable to certain processed agricultural products)

Avis sur la proposition de règlement modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 2517/69 définissant certaines mesures en vue de l'assainissement de la production fruitière de la Communauté (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 2517/69 defining certain measures to improve fruit production in the Community)

Avis sur la proposition de règlement concernant les irrégularités, la récupération des sommes indûment versées dans le cadre du financement de la politique agricole commune et l'organisation d'un système d'information (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation concerning the irregularities committed, and recovery of sums improperly paid under the financing of the common agricultural policy and the organization of an information system)

Avis sur la proposition de règlement instituant un régime de primes d'élimination des vaches et de primes à la non-commercialisation du lait et des produits laitiers (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation setting up a system of premiums for the slaughter of cows and the non-marketing of milk and milk products)

*Procès-verbal de la séance du jeudi 3 décembre 1970 (Report of the sitting of Thursday 3 December 1970)*

C 151, 29.12.1970

Résolution sur la réalisation par étapes de l'union économique et monétaire de la Communauté (Resolution on the introduction by stages of the Community's economic and monetary union)

Avis sur la proposition concernant un projet de troisième programme de politique économique à moyen terme (Opinion on the proposal concerning a draft third medium-term economic policy programme)

Résolution sur le projet de budget supplémentaire n° 3 des Communautés européennes pour 1970 (Resolution on the draft of the European Communities' third supplementary budget for 1970)

Résolution sur la pétition n° 3/70 concernant la concertation entre les organisations représentatives du personnel des institutions européennes et le Conseil au sujet du statut des fonctionnaires et de leurs rémunérations (Resolution on petition No. 3/70 concerning concertation between the organizations representing the staff of the European Communities and the Council on the subject of the statutes of service for officials and their remunerations)

*Procès-verbal de la séance du vendredi 4 décembre 1970 (Report of the sitting of Friday 4 December 1970)*

C 151, 29.12.1970

Résolution sur le projet de budget des Communautés européennes pour l'exercice 1971 (Resolution on the draft budget of the European Communities for the 1971 financial year)

Résolution sur le projet de budget de recherches et d'investissement de la Communauté européenne de l'énergie atomique pour l'exercice 1971 (Resolution on the draft investment and research budget of the European Atomic Energy Community for the 1971 financial year)

Avis sur la proposition de décision portant mise en place d'un mécanisme de concours financier à moyen terme (Opinion on the proposal for a decision introducing a mechanism for medium-term financial assistance)

Avis sur la proposition de règlement portant prorogation complémentaire pour l'année 1970, du délai prévu par l'article 20 paragraphe 1 du règlement n° 17/64/CEE, relatif aux conditions du concours du F.E.O.G.A. (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation further extending into 1970 the time-limit specified by Article 20 (1) of Regulation 17/64/CEE, relating to conditions for assistance from the EAGGF)

Avis sur la proposition de règlement modifiant le règlement n° 816/70 du Conseil (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation amending Council Regulation 816/70)

Avis sur la proposition de règlement modifiant le prix d'achat du beurre et du lait écrémé en poudre appliqué par les organismes d'intervention belge et luxembourgeois (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation amending the buying-in price for butter and skim milk powder applied by Belgian and Luxembourg intervention agencies)

Avis sur la proposition de règlement modifiant le règlement n° 804/68 portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation amending Regulation 804/68 on the common organization of the markets in the milk and milk products sector)

### Written questions

Question écrite n° 242/70 de MM. Vredeling et Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Prélèvement extraordinaire sur certains vins de liqueur (242/70 by Mr Vredeling and Mr Oele to the Commission : Special levy on certain liqueur wines)

C 144, 5.12.1970

Question écrite n° 262/70 de M. Armengaud à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Libre circulation des marchandises dans la Communauté (262/70 by Mr Armengaud to the Commission : Free movement of goods in the Community)

C 144, 5.12.1970

Question écrite n° 268/70 de M. Armengaud à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Suspension du trafic marchandises à partir du sud de la France à destination de l'Italie, du 3 au 17 août 1970 (268/70 by Mr Armengaud to the Commission : Suspension of goods traffic from the South of France to Italy from 3 to 17 August 1970)

C 144, 5.12.1970

Question écrite n° 276/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Harmonisation des législations douanières (276/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission : Harmonization of customs legislation)

C 144, 5.12.1970

Question écrite n° 286/70 de M. Seefeld à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Participation des organisations de jeunesse à l'activité de la Communauté (286/70 by Mr Seefeld to the Commission : Participation of youth organizations in the activities of the Community)

C 144, 5.12.1970

Question écrite n° 291/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Relations commerciales entre la C.E.E. et les États-Unis (291/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission : Trade relations between the EEC and the United States)

C 144, 5.12.1970

- Question écrite n° 296/70 de Mlle Lulling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Différences de prix entre les médicaments vendus en France et au Luxembourg (296/70 by Miss Lulling to the Commission : Differences in prices between medicines sold in France and Luxembourg) C 144, 5.12.1970
- Question écrite n° 315/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Bulletin des Communautés européennes (315/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission : Bulletin of the European Communities) C 144, 5.12.1970
- Question écrite n° 85/70 de M. Cointat à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Importation en République fédérale de sucrs en provenance de la république démocratique d'Allemagne (réponse complémentaire) [85/70 by Mr Cointat to the Commission : Imports into the Federal Republic of sugar from the German Democratic Republic (supplementary reply)] C 146, 11.12.1970
- Question écrite n° 223/70 de M. Gerlach à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Déversement d'eaux résiduaires industrielles et ménagères non épurées en provenance du territoire néerlandais dans l'embouchure de l'Ems (223/70 by Mr Gerlach to the Commission : Disposal of untreated industrial and household effluent into the mouth of the Ems) C 146, 11.12.1970
- Question écrite n° 235/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Obejt : L'accord international sur le café (235/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission : The International Coffee Agreement) C 146, 11.12.1970
- Question écrite n° 244/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Aide du F.E.O.G.A. en faveur de projets dans les États membres (244/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission : EAGGF aid for schemes in the Member States) C 146, 11.12.1970
- Question écrite n° 245/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Désignation des ports d'embarquement dans le cadre du programme alimentaire mondial (by Mr Vredeling to the Commission : Designation of ports of embarkation under the World Food Programme) C 146, 11.12.1970
- Question écrite n° 252/70 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Renouvellement de l'accord international sur l'étain (252/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Council : Renewal of the International Tin Agreement) C 146, 11.12.1970
- Question écrite n° 285/70 de M. Dröscher à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Hausse des prix du mazout dans les États membres (285/70 by Mr Dröscher to the Commission : Increase in the price of fuel oil in the Member States) C 146, 11.12.1970
- Question écrite n° 290/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Accord de coopération entre la république fédérale d'Allemagne et la Tchécoslovaquie (290/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission : Cooperation agreement between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechoslovakia) C 146, 11.12.1970
- Question écrite n° 299/70 de M. Califice au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Négociations pour l'entrée de la Grande-Bretagne dans le marché commun (299/70 by Mr Califice to the Council : Negotiations for Great Britain's entry into the Common Market) C 146, 11.12.1970
- Question écrite n° 303/70 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Application du traité d'association C.E.E.-Grèce (303/70 by Mr Cousté to the Commission : Application of the EEC/Greece Association Treaty) C 146, 11.12.1970

Question écrite n° 323/70 de M. Fellermaier à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Mesures de politique des prix et de marché prises par le gouvernement français dans le secteur agricole (323/70 by Mr Fellermaier to the Commission : Market and price policy measures taken by the French Government in the agricultural sector)

C 146, 11.12.1970

Question écrite n° 280/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Importation dans la Communauté d'œufs en coquilles en provenance de Roumanie (280/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission : Imports into the Community of eggs in shell from Rumania)

C 148, 18.12.1970

Question écrite n° 293/70 de M. Glinne à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Exemptions fiscales dont le Vatican bénéficie en Italie et compatibilité avec le traité de Rome (293/70 by Mr Glinne to the Commission : The Vatican's tax exemptions in Italy and their compatibility with the Treaty of Rome)

C 148, 18.12.1970

Question écrite n° 300/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Prestations sociales des États membres au bénéfice des aveugles (300/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission : Social benefits for the blind in the Member States)

C 148, 18.12.1970

Question écrite n° 257/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Projet de loi français ayant pour objet le soutien de l'agriculture (257/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission : French draft law in support of agriculture)

C 150, 23.12.1970

Question écrite n° 272/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Réforme de l'agriculture dans la province de Frise (272/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission : Agricultural reform in the province of Friesland)

C 150, 23.12.1970

Question écrite n° 274/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Livraison de produits laitiers au programme alimentaire mondial (274/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission : Delivery of milk products to the World Food Programme)

C 150, 23.12.1970

Question écrite n° 275/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Coopération entre les groupes Nestlé et Unilever dans le secteur de l'industrie des produits alimentaires surgelés (275/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission : Cooperation between Nestlé and Unilever in the deep-freeze foods industry)

C 150, 23.12.1970

Question écrite n° 277/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Mesures à prendre pour éviter l'introduction, dans les États membres, d'organismes nuisibles aux végétaux (277/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission : Measures to be taken in the Member States to avoid the introduction of organisms harmful to vegetation)

C 150, 23.12.1970

Question écrite n° 283/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Recommandations de la Commission relatives aux monopoles nationaux en France, en Italie et en république fédérale d'Allemagne (283/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission : Commission recommendations relating to national monopolies in France, Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany)

C 150, 23.12.1970

Question écrite n° 287/70 de Mlle Lulling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Fixation des prix d'intervention pour le tabac emballé (287/70 by Miss Lulling to the Commission : Fixing of intervention prices for wrapped tobacco)

C 150, 23.12.1970

Question écrite n° 301/70 de M. Romeo à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Le problème des handicapés physiques et mentaux (301/70 by Mr Romeo to the Commission : Problem of the physically and mentally handicapped)

C 150, 23.12.1970

Question écrite n° 302/70 de M. Seefeld à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Fixation concertée des périodes de vacances dans la Communauté (302/70 by Mr Seefeld to the Commission : Joint fixing of holiday periods in the Community)

C 150, 23.12.1970

Question écrite n° 309/70 de M. Berkhouwer à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Mesures fiscales en république fédérale d'Allemagne (309/70 by Mr Berkhouwer to the Commission : Tax measures in the German Federal Republic)

C 150, 23.12.1970

Question écrite n° 310/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Mesures d'aide en faveur des travailleurs employés dans les mines de soufre siciliennes (310/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission : Aid measures for workers employed in the Sicilian sulphur mines)

C 150, 23.12.1970

## COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

### Regulations

Règlement (CEE) n° 2401/70 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2401/70 of 30 November 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 260, 1.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2402/70 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2402/70 of 30 November 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)

L 260, 1.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2403/70 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2403/70 of 30 November 1970 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)

L 260, 1.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2404/70 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2404/70 of 30 November 1970 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice)

L 260, 1.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2405/70 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2405/70 of 30 November 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice)

L 260, 1.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2406/70 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2406/70 of 30 November 1970 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice)

L 260, 1.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2407/70 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2407/70 of 30 November 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)

L 260, 1.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2408/70 de la Commission, du 27 novembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2408/70 of 27 November 1970 fixing the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice)

L 260, 1.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2409/70 de la Commission, du 27 novembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des aliments composés pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2409/70 of 27 November 1970 fixing the levies on imports of compound animal feedingstuffs)

L 260, 1.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2410/70 de la Commission, du 27 novembre 1970, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2410/70 of 27 November 1970 fixing the refunds on exports of products processed from cereals and rice)

L 260, 1.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2411/70 de la Commission, du 27 novembre 1970, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des aliments composés à base de céréales pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2411/70 of 27 November 1970 fixing the refunds on exports of compound animal feedingstuffs processed from cereals)

L 260, 1.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2412/70 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1970, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2412/70 of 30 November 1970 fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector)

L 260, 1.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2413/70 de la Commission, du 26 novembre 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation, en l'état, pour la mélasse, les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2413/70 of 26 November 1970 fixing the refunds on exports in the natural state of molasses, syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector)

L 260, 1.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2414/70 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2414/70 of 30 November 1970 fixing levies in the olive oil sector)

L 260, 1.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2415/70 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1970, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2415/70 of 30 November 1970 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector)

L 260, 1.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2416/70 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1970, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation applicables au sucre blanc et au sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2416/70 of 30 November 1970 amending the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state)

L 260, 1.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2417/70 de la Commission, du 26 novembre 1970, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1<sup>er</sup> décembre 1970, au sucre et à la mélasse exportés sous forme

de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2417/70 of 26 November 1970 fixing the rates of refunds applicable from 1 December 1970 to sugar and molasses exported in the form of goods not coming under Annex II to the Treaty)

L 260, 1.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2418/70 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1970, dérogeant au règlement (CEE) n° 1680/70 relatif à une adjudication permanente de lait écrémé en poudre, en ce qui concerne les adjudications particulières pour la fin de l'année 1970 (Commission Regulation 2418/70 of 30 November 1970, derogating from Regulation (EEC) 1680/70 on a permanent award of tender for skim milk powder with reference to the special tenders for the end of 1970)

L 260, 1.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2419/70 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1970, fixant, en modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1437/70, le montant de l'aide au stockage privé pour le vin de table pour la période allant du 1<sup>er</sup> décembre 1970 au 30 novembre 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2419/70 of 30 November 1970 fixing, by amendment to Regulation (EEC) 1437/70, the amount of aid for private storing of table wine for the period from 1 December 1970 to 30 November 1971)

L 260, 1.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2420/70 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1970, fixant les coefficients d'adaptation à appliquer au prix d'achat prévu pour les mandarines par le règlement (CEE) n° 2357/70 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2420/70 of 30 November 1970 fixing the adjustment coefficients to be applied to the buying-in price specified for mandarins by Council Regulation (EEC) 2357/70)

L 260, 1.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2421/70 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1970, fixant les coefficients d'adaptation à appliquer au prix d'achat prévu pour les oranges douces par le règlement (CEE) n° 2358/70 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2421/70 of 30 November 1970 fixing the adjustment coefficients to be applied to the buying-in price specified for sweet oranges by Council Regulation (EEC) 2358/70)

L 260, 1.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2422/70 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1970, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2422/70 of 30 November 1970 amending the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice)

L 260, 1.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2423/70 du Conseil, du 30 novembre 1970, modifiant le règlement n° 23 et le règlement n° 158/66/CEE, notamment en ce qui concerne la fixation et la modification des normes communes de qualité applicables aux fruits et légumes (Council Regulation (EEC) 2423/70 of 30 November 1970 amending Regulations 23 and 158/66/CEE, particularly in respect of the fixing and amendment of the common quality standards applicable to fruit and vegetables)

L 261, 2.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2424/70 de la Commission, du 1<sup>er</sup> décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2424/70 of 1 December 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 261, 2.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2425/70 de la Commission, du 1<sup>er</sup> décembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2425/70 of 1 December 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)

L 261, 2.12.1970



- Règlement (CEE) n° 2426/70 de la Commission, du 1<sup>er</sup> décembre 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2426/70 of 1 December 1970 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund for cereals) L 261, 2.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2427/70 de la Commission, du 1<sup>er</sup> décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2427/70 of 1 December 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 261, 2.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2428/70 de la Commission, du 1<sup>er</sup> décembre 1970, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2428/70 of 1 December 1970 fixing the average production prices for the wine sector) L 261, 2.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2429/70 de la Commission, du 1<sup>er</sup> décembre 1970, relatif à la fourniture de certaines quantités de lait écrémé en poudre à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2429/70 of 1 December 1970 on the supply of certain quantities of skim milk powder as Community aid to the World Food Programme) L 261, 2.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2430/70 de la Commission, du 1<sup>er</sup> décembre 1970, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la fourniture de butteroil destiné à la République arabe unie à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2430/70 of 1 December 1970 inviting tenders for the supply of butteroil as Community aid to the United Arab Republic under the World Food Programme) L 261, 2.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2431/70 de la Commission, du 1<sup>er</sup> décembre 1970, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la fourniture de butteroil destiné à l'Irak à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2431/70 of 1 December 1970 inviting tenders for the supply of butteroil as Community aid to Iraq under the World Food Programme) L 261, 2.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2432/70 de la Commission, du 1<sup>er</sup> décembre 1970, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la fourniture de butteroil destiné au Mexique et à la Trinité-Tobago à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2432/70 of 1 December 1970 inviting tenders for the supply of butteroil as Community aid to Mexico and Trinidad and Tobago under the World Food Programme) L 261, 2.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2433/70 de la Commission, du 1<sup>er</sup> décembre 1970, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2433/70 of 1 December 1970 amending the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 261, 2.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2434/70 du Conseil, du 30 novembre 1970, modifiant les règlements n° 120/67/CEE et n° 359/67/CEE portant organisation commune des marchés respectivement dans les secteurs des céréales et du riz (Council Regulation (EEC) 2434/70 of 30 November 1970 amending Regulations 120/67/CEE and 359/67/CEE on the common organization of the markets in the cereals and rice sectors respectively) L 262, 3.12.1970

- Règlement (CEE) n° 2435/70 du Conseil, du 30 novembre 1970, modifiant les règlements n° 140/67/CEE et n° 365/67/CEE relatifs aux règles de fixation à l'avance des prélèvements applicables aux céréales, au riz et aux brisures (Council Regulation (EEC) 2435/70 of 30 November 1970 amending Regulations 140/67/CEE and 365/67/CEE relating to the rules on advance fixing of levies on cereals, rice and broken rice) L 262, 3.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2436/70 du Conseil, du 30 novembre 1970, abrogeant le règlement (CEE) n° 162/69 relatif au trafic de perfectionnement actif de certains produits laitiers (Council Regulation (EEC) 2436/70 of 30 November 1970 annulling Regulation (EEC) 162/69 on the inward processing of certain milk products) L 262, 3.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2437/70 de la Commission, du 2 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2437/70 of 2 December 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 262, 3.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2438/70 de la Commission, du 2 décembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2438/70 of 2 December 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 262, 3.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2439/70 de la Commission, du 2 décembre 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2439/70 of 2 December 1970 amending the corrective factor applicable to refund for cereals) L 262, 3.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2440/70 de la Commission, du 2 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2440/70 of 2 December 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 262, 3.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2441/70 de la Commission, du 2 décembre 1970, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2441/70 of 2 December 1970 fixing the levies on imports of molasses) L 262, 3.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2442/70 de la Commission, du 1<sup>er</sup> décembre 1970, fixant des valeurs moyennes forfaitaires pour l'évaluation des agrumes importés (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2442/70 of 1 December 1970 fixing the standard average values for determining the value of imported citrus fruits) L 262, 3.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2443/70 de la Commission, du 2 décembre 1970, fixant la prime de dénaturation du sucre blanc en vue de l'alimentation animale (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2443/70 of 2 December 1970 fixing the premium for the denaturing of white sugar for animal feed) L 262, 3.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2444/70 de la Commission, du 2 décembre 1970, instituant une taxe compensatoire à l'importation des mandarines, satsumas, clémentines, tangerines et autres hybrides similaires d'agrumes en provenance d'Espagne (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2444/70 of 2 December 1970 introducing a countervailing charge on imports of mandarins, satsumas, clementines, tangerines and other hybrid citrus fruits from Spain) L 262, 3.12.1970

- Règlement (CEE) n° 2445/70 de la Commission, du 3 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2445/70 of 3 December 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 263, 4.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2446/70 de la Commission, du 3 décembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2446/70 of 3 December 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 263, 4.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2447/70 de la Commission, du 3 décembre 1970, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2447/70 of 3 December 1970 fixing the corrective factor on the refund for cereals) L 263, 4.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2448/70 de la Commission, du 3 décembre 1970, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2448/70 of 3 December 1970 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 263, 4.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2449/70 de la Commission, du 3 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2449/70 of 3 December 1970 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 263, 4.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2450/70 de la Commission, du 3 décembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2450/70 of 3 December 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on rice and broken rice) L 263, 4.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2451/70 de la Commission, du 3 décembre 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2451/70 of 3 December 1970 fixing the refunds for exports of rice and broken rice) L 263, 4.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2452/70 de la Commission, du 3 décembre 1970, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2452/70 of 3 December 1970 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund for rice and broken rice) L 263, 4.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2453/70 de la Commission, du 3 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2453/70 of 3 December 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 263, 4.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2454/70 de la Commission, du 3 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2454/70 of 3 December 1970 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) L 263, 4.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2455/70 du Conseil, du 30 novembre 1970, portant fixation des normes communes de commercialisation pour certains poissons frais ou réfrigérés (Council Regulation (EEC) 2455/70 of 30 November 1970 on the fixing of common marketing standards for certain fresh or frozen fish) L 264, 5.12.1970

- Règlement (CEE) n° 2456/70 de la Commission, du 4 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2456/70 of 4 December 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 264, 5.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2457/70 de la Commission, du 4 décembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2457/70 of 4 December 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt) L 264, 5.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2458/70 de la Commission, du 4 décembre 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2458/70 of 4 December 1970 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 264, 5.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2459/70 de la Commission, du 4 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2459/70 of 4 December 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 264, 5.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2460/70 de la Commission, du 4 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2460/70 of 4 December 1970 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 264, 5.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2461/70 de la Commission, du 4 décembre 1970, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2461/70 of 4 December 1970 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 264, 5.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2462/70 de la Commission, du 4 décembre 1970, relatif à la modification des délais pour la présentation des offres prévus par le règlement (CEE) n° 1734/70 concernant une adjudication permanente pour l'exportation de sucre blanc (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2462/70 of 4 December 1970 on the changing of time-limits for the submission of offers specified by Regulation (EEC) 1734/70 on permanent tendering for export of white sugar) L 264, 5.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2463/70 de la Commission, du 4 décembre 1970, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la mobilisation de farine de froment tendre destinée à la république islamique du Pakistan à titre d'aide (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2463/70 of 4 December 1970 inviting tenders for the mobilization of common wheat flour as aid for Pakistan) L 264, 5.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2464/70 de la Commission, du 4 décembre 1970, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la mobilisation de farine de froment tendre destiné à la république islamique du Pakistan à titre d'aide (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2464/70 of 4 December 1970 inviting tenders for the mobilization of common wheat flour as aid for Pakistan) L 264, 5.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2465/70 de la Commission, du 4 décembre 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1570/70 de la Commission, du 3 août 1970, portant établissement d'un système de valeurs moyennes forfaitaires pour les agrumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2465/70 of 4 December 1970 amending Commission Regulation (EEC) 1570/70 of 3 August 1970 establishing a system of standard average values for citrus fruit) L 264, 5.12.1970

- Règlement (CEE) n° 2466/70 de la Commission, du 4 décembre 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour certains fruits et légumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2466/70 of 4 December 1970 fixing refunds for exports of certain fruit and vegetables) L 264, 5.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2467/70 de la Commission, du 4 décembre 1970, modifiant la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2467/70 of 4 December 1970 amending the export refund on oilseeds) L 264, 5.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2468/70 de la Commission, du 7 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2468/70 of 7 December 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 265, 8.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2469/70 de la Commission, du 7 décembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2469/70 of 7 December 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 265, 8.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2470/70 de la Commission, du 7 décembre 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2470/70 of 7 December 1970 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 265, 8.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2471/70 de la Commission, du 7 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2471/70 of 7 December 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 265, 8.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2472/70 de la Commission, du 7 décembre 1970, relatif à la fourniture de 1.000 tonnes de lait écrémé en poudre à titre d'aide communautaire au Pérou (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2472/70 of 7 December 1970 on the supply of 1 000 tons of skim milk powder as Community aid for Peru) L 265, 8.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2473/70 de la Commission, du 7 décembre 1970, relatif à la fourniture de certaines quantités de lait écrémé en poudre à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2473/70 of 7 December 1970 on the supply of certain quantities of skim milk powder as Community aid to the World Food Programme) L 265, 8.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2474/70 de la Commission, du 7 décembre 1970, relatif à la non-fixation du montant supplémentaire pour les dindes abattues en provenance de Pologne (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2474/70 of 7 December 1970 on the non-fixing of the additional amount for slaughtered turkeys from Poland) L 265, 8.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2475/70 du Conseil, du 7 décembre 1970, fixant le prix d'orientation dans le secteur du vin pour la période du 16 décembre 1970 au 15 décembre 1971 (Council Regulation (EEC) 2475/70 of 7 December 1970 fixing the guide price in the wine sector for the period from 16 December 1970 to 15 December 1971) L 266, 9.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2476/70 du Conseil, du 7 décembre 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 2517/69 définissant certaines mesures en vue de l'assainissement de la production fruitière de la Communauté (Council Regulation (EEC) 2476/70 of 7 December 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 2517/69 defining certain measures for improving fruit production in the Community) L 266, 9.12.1970

- Règlement (CEE) n° 2477/70 de la Commission, du 8 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2477/70 of 8 December 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 266, 9.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2478/70 de la Commission, du 8 décembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2478/70 of 8 December 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt) L 266, 9.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2479/70 de la Commission, du 8 décembre 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2479/70 of 8 December 1970 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund for cereals) L 266, 9.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2480/70 de la Commission, du 8 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2480/70 of 8 December 1970 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) L 266, 9.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2481/70 de la Commission, du 8 décembre 1970, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2481/70 of 8 December 1970 fixing the average production prices in the wine sector) L 266, 9.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2482/70 de la Commission, du 8 décembre 1970, modifiant la taxe compensatoire à l'importation des mandarines, satsumas, clémentines, tangerines et autres hybrides similaires d'agrumes en provenance d'Algérie (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2482/70 of 8 December 1970 amending the countervailing charge on imports of mandarins, satsumas, clementines, tangerines and other hybrid citrus fruits from Algeria) L 266, 9.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2483/70 de la Commission, du 8 décembre 1970, modifiant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour l'avoine (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2483/70 of 8 December 1970 amending the premiums to be added to levies on oats) L 266, 9.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2484/70 de la Commission, du 8 décembre 1970, fixant les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour les produits exportés en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2484/70 of 8 December 1970 fixing refunds in the milk and milk products sector for products exported in their natural state) L 266, 9.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2485/70 de la Commission, du 9 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2485/70 of 9 December 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 267, 10.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2486/70 de la Commission, du 9 décembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2486/70 of 9 December 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies for cereals and malt) L 267, 10.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2487/70 de la Commission, du 9 décembre 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2487/70 of 9 December 1970 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund for cereals) L 267, 10.12.1970

- Règlement (CEE) n° 2488/70 de la Commission, du 9 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2488/70 of 9 December 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 267, 10.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2489/70 de la Commission, du 9 décembre 1970, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2489/70 of 9 December 1970 fixing the levy on the import of molasses) L 267, 10.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2490/70 de la Commission, du 9 décembre 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2490/70 of 9 December 1970 fixing the refunds for exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) L 267, 10.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2491/70 de la Commission, du 9 décembre 1970, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les œufs en coquille (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2491/70 of 9 December 1970 fixing the additional amounts for eggs in shell) L 267, 10.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2492/70 de la Commission, du 9 décembre 1970, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les volailles vivantes et abattues (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2492/70 of 9 December 1970 fixing additional amounts for live and slaughtered poultry) L 267, 10.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2493/70 de la Commission, du 10 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2493/70 of 10 December 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 268, 11.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2494/70 de la Commission, du 10 décembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2494/70 of 10 December 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies for cereals and malt) L 268, 11.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2495/70 de la Commission, du 10 décembre 1970, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2495/70 of 10 December 1970 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 268, 11.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2496/70 de la Commission, du 10 décembre 1970, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2496/70 of 10 December 1970 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 268, 11.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2497/70 de la Commission, du 10 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2497/70 of 10 December 1970 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 268, 11.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2498/70 de la Commission, du 10 décembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2498/70 of 10 December 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 268, 11.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2499/70 de la Commission, du 10 décembre 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2499/70 of 10 December 1970 fixing the export refunds for rice and broken rice) L 268, 11.12.1970

- Règlement (CEE) n° 2500/70 de la Commission, du 10 décembre 1970, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2500/70 of 10 December 1970 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 268, 11.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2501/70 de la Commission, du 10 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2501/70 of 10 December 1970 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) L 268, 11.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2502/70 de la Commission, du 10 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2502/70 of 10 December 1970 fixing the import levies for calves and mature cattle and for beef and veal other than frozen) L 268, 11.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2503/70 de la Commission, du 11 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2503/70 of 11 December 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 269, 12.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2504/70 de la Commission, du 11 décembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2504/70 of 11 December 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies for cereals and malt) L 269, 12.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2505/70 de la Commission, du 11 décembre 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2505/70 of 11 December 1970 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund for cereals) L 269, 12.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2506/70 de la Commission, du 11 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2506/70 of 11 December 1970 fixing the levies on the import of white sugar and raw sugar) L 269, 12.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2507/70 de la Commission, du 11 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2507/70 of 11 December 1970 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 269, 12.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2508/70 de la Commission, du 11 décembre 1970, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2508/70 of 11 December 1970 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 269, 12.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2509/70 de la Commission, du 11 décembre 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 193/70 établissant les modalités d'application des mesures visant à promouvoir la commercialisation des oranges et mandarines communautaires (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2509/70 of 11 December 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 193/70 establishing the implementing procedures for the measures to promote the marketing of Community oranges and mandarins) L 269, 12.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2510/70 de la Commission, du 11 décembre 1970, fixant, pour la campagne 1970/1971, le prix d'achat minimum des oranges livrées à l'industrie et le montant de la compensation



financière après transformation de ces oranges (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2510/70 of 11 December 1970 fixing, for the 1970/1971 crop year, the minimum buying-in price for oranges delivered to industry and the amount of the financial compensation after the processing thereof)

L 269, 12.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2511/70 de la Commission, du 11 décembre 1970, prorogeant la durée de validité de certains certificats d'importation dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2511/70 of 11 December 1970 extending the period of validity of certain import certificates in the beef and veal sector)

L 269, 12.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2512/70 de la Commission, du 14 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2512/70 of 14 December 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 271, 15.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2513/70 de la Commission, du 14 décembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2513/70 of 14 December 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)

L 271, 15.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2514/70 de la Commission, du 14 décembre 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2514/70 of 14 December 1970 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund for cereals)

L 271, 15.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2515/70 de la Commission, du 14 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2515/70 of 14 December 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)

L 271, 15.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2516/70 de la Commission, du 14 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2516/70 of 14 December 1970 fixing the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector)

L 271, 15.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2517/70 de la Commission, du 10 décembre 1970, relatif à la communication à la Commission des principaux éléments du système de prix de retrait pratiqué par les organisations de producteurs dans le secteur de la pêche (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2517/70 of 10 December 1970 on notification to the Commission of the main factors in the withdrawal price system applied by producer organizations in the fisheries sector)

L 271, 15.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2518/70 de la Commission, du 10 décembre 1970, relatif à la constatation des cours et à la fixation de la liste des marchés de gros ou ports représentatifs pour les produits de la pêche (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2518/70 of 10 December 1970 relating to the noting of prices and the fixing of lists of wholesale markets or representative ports for fisheries products)

L 271, 15.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2519/70 de la Commission, du 14 décembre 1970, fixant les montants supplémentaires pour certains produits dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2519/70 of 14 December 1970 fixing the supplementary amounts for certain products in the pigmeat sector)

L 271, 15.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2520/70 de la Commission, du 15 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2520/70 of 15 December 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 272, 16.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2521/70 de la Commission, du 15 décembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2521/70 of 15 December 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)

L 272, 16.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2522/70 de la Commission, du 15 décembre 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2522/70 of 15 December 1970 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund for cereals)

L 272, 16.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2523/70 de la Commission, du 15 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2523/70 of 15 December 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)

L 272, 16.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2524/70 de la Commission, du 15 décembre 1970, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2524/70 of 15 December 1970 fixing average production prices in the wine sector)

L 272, 16.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2525/70 de la Commission, du 15 décembre 1970, fixant les prix de référence des vins, valables du 16 décembre 1970 au 15 décembre 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2525/70 of 15 December 1970 fixing the reference prices for wines, valid from 16 December 1970 to 15 December 1971)

L 272, 16.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2526/70 de la Commission, du 15 décembre 1970, constatant la situation de crise grave du marché des choux-fleurs (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2526/70 of 15 December 1970 referring to the serious crisis situation in the cauliflower market)

L 272, 16.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2527/70 du Conseil, du 15 décembre 1970, fixant les prix de déclenchement dans le secteur du vin pour la période du 16 décembre 1970 au 15 décembre 1971 (Council Regulation (EEC) 2527/70 of 15 December 1970 fixing the prices at which buying-in operations begin in the wine sector for the period from 16 December 1970 to 15 December 1971)

L 272, 16.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2528/70 du Conseil, du 14 décembre 1970, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion des contingents tarifaires communautaires pour certains fruits originaires et en provenance de Turquie (Council Regulation (EEC) 2528/70 of 14 December 1970 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering the Community tariff quotas for certain fruits originating in and dispatched from Turkey)

L 273, 17.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2529/70 du Conseil, du 14 décembre 1970, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de tabacs bruts ou non fabriqués et de déchets de tabac, de la position 24.01 du tarif douanier commun, originaires et en provenance de Turquie (Council Regulation (EEC) 2529/70 of 14 December 1970 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering the Community tariff quota for unmanufactured tobacco and tobacco refuse, in heading 24.01 of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in and dispatched from Turkey)

L 273, 17.12.1970

- Règlement (CEE) n° 2530/70 du Conseil, du 14 décembre 1970, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion des contingents tarifaires communautaires pour certains produits textiles originaires et en provenance de Turquie (Council Regulation (EEC) 2530/70 of 14 December 1970 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering Community tariff quotas for certain textile products originating in and dispatched from Turkey) L 273, 17.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2531/70 de la Commission, du 16 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2531/70 of 16 December 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 273, 17.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2532/70 de la Commission, du 16 décembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2532/70 of 16 December 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt) L 273, 17.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2533/70 de la Commission, du 16 décembre 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2533/70 of 16 December 1970 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 273, 17.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2534/70 de la Commission, du 16 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2534/70 of 16 December 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 273, 17.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2535/70 de la Commission, du 16 décembre 1970, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2535/70 of 16 December 1970 fixing the levy on the import of molasses) L 273, 17.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2536/70 de la Commission, du 15 décembre 1970, fixant des valeurs moyennes forfaitaires pour l'évaluation des agrumes importés (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2536/70 of 15 December 1970 fixing the standard average values for determining the value of imported citrus fruits) L 273, 17.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2537/70 de la Commission, du 16 décembre 1970, supprimant la taxe compensatoire à l'importation de mandarines, satsumas, clémentines, tangerines et autres hybrides similaires d'agrumes en provenance d'Espagne (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2537/70 of 16 December 1970 abolishing the countervailing charge on imports of mandarins, satsumas, clementines, tangerines and other similar hybrid citrus fruits from Spain) L 273, 17.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2538/70 du Conseil, du 17 décembre 1970, portant suspension partielle du droit autonome du tarif douanier commun sur les maquereaux frais, réfrigérés ou congelés, entiers, décapités ou tronçonnés, destinés à l'industrie de transformation, de la sous-position ex 03.01 B I a) 2 cc) (Council Regulation (EEC) 2538/70 of 17 December 1970 partially suspending the autonomous CCT duty in sub-heading ex 03.01 B I (a) 2 (cc) on fresh, chilled or frozen mackerel, whole, headless or in pieces, to be used in the processing industry) L 274, 18.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2539/70 de la Commission, du 17 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2539/70 of 17 December 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 274, 18.12.1970

- Règlement (CEE) n° 2540/70 de la Commission, du 17 décembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2540/70 of 17 December 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt) L 274, 18.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2541/70 de la Commission, du 17 décembre 1970, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2541/70 of 17 December 1970 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund for cereals) L 274, 18.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2542/70 de la Commission, du 17 décembre 1970, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2542/70 of 17 December 1970 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 274, 18.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2543/70 de la Commission, du 17 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2543/70 of 17 December 1970 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 274, 18.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2544/70 de la Commission, du 17 décembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2544/70 of 17 December 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 274, 18.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2545/70 de la Commission, du 17 décembre 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2545/70 of 17 December 1970 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) L 274, 18.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2546/70 de la Commission, du 17 décembre 1970, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2546/70 of 17 December 1970 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 274, 18.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2547/70 de la Commission du 17 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2547/70 of 17 December 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 274, 18.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2548/70 de la Commission, du 17 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2548/70 of 17 December 1970 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) L 274, 18.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2549/70 de la Commission, du 17 décembre 1970, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la fourniture de butteroil destiné au Sénégal, à la Turquie et au Soudan à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2549/70 of 17 December 1970 inviting tenders for the supply of butteroil to Senegal, Turkey and the Sudan as Community aid to the World Food Programme) L 274, 18.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2550/70 du Conseil, du 15 décembre 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 414/70 établissant les règles générales relatives aux mesures destinées à augmenter l'utilisation du beurre par certaines catégories de consommateurs (Council Regulation (EEC) 2550/70 of 15 December 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 414/70 establishing general rules on measures to increase the use of butter by certain categories of consumers) L 275, 19.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2551/70 du Conseil, du 15 décembre 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1059/69 déterminant le régime d'échanges applicable à certaines marchandises résultant de la transformation de produits agricoles (Council Regulation (EEC) 2551/70 of 15 December 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 1059/69 fixing the trading system applicable to certain processed agricultural products)

L 275, 19.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2552/70 du Conseil, du 15 décembre 1970, modifiant le prix d'achat du beurre et du lait écrémé en poudre appliqué par les organismes d'intervention belge et luxembourgeois (Council Regulation (EEC) 2552/70 of 15 December 1970 amending the buying-in price for butter and skim milk powder applied by the Belgian and Luxembourg intervention agencies)

L 275, 19.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2553/70 du Conseil, du 15 décembre 1970, abrogeant le règlement (CEE) n° 1470/70 relatif à l'application en Belgique et au Luxembourg de montants compensatoires lors des échanges de certaines marchandises relevant du règlement (CEE) n° 1059/69 (Council Regulation (EEC) 2553/70 of 15 December 1970 rescinding Regulation (EEC) 1470/70 relating to the application in Belgium and Luxembourg of countervailing charges on certain goods included in Regulation (EEC) 1059/69)

L 275, 19.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2554/70 du Conseil, du 15 décembre 1970, modifiant l'article 17 du règlement n° 136/66/CEE, relatif aux certificats d'importation et d'exportation dans le secteur des matières grasses (Council Regulation (EEC) 2554/70 of 15 December 1970 amending Article 17 of Regulation 136/66/CEE on import and export certificates in the oils and fats sector)

L 275, 19.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2555/70 du Conseil, du 15 décembre 1970, abrogeant le règlement n° 168/67/CEE et modifiant les règlements (CEE) n° 19/69 et n° 171/67/CEE (Council Regulation (EEC) 2555/70 of 15 December 1970 rescinding Regulation 168/67/CEE and amending Regulations (EEC) 19/69 and 171/67/CEE)

L 275, 19.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2556/70 du Conseil, du 15 décembre 1970, modifiant le règlement n° 142/67/CEE en ce qui concerne la préfixation de la restitution pour les graines oléagineuses (Council Regulation (EEC) 2556/70 of 15 December 1970 amending Regulation 142/67/CEE on the advance fixing of the refund for oilseeds)

L 275, 19.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2557/70 du Conseil, du 15 décembre 1970, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de viande bovine congelée, de la sous-position 02.01 A II a) 2 du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 2557/70 of 15 December 1970 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedures for administering the Community tariff quota of frozen beef and veal, in CCT sub-heading 02.01 A II (a) 2)

L 275, 19.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2558/70 de la Commission, du 18 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2558/70 of 18 December 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 275, 19.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2559/70 de la Commission, du 18 décembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2559/70 of 18 December 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)

L 275, 19.12.1970

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| Règlement (CEE) n° 2560/70 de la Commission, du 18 décembre 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2560/70 of 18 December 1970 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund for cereals)  | L 275, 19.12.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 2561/70 de la Commission, du 18 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2561/70 of 18 December 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)  | L 275, 19.12.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 2562/70 de la Commission, du 18 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2562/70 of 18 December 1970 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector)  | L 275, 19.12.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 2563/70 de la Commission, du 18 décembre 1970, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2563/70 of 18 December 1970 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector)  | L 275, 19.12.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 2564/70 de la Commission, du 18 décembre 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour certains fruits et légumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2564/70 of 18 December 1970 fixing the refunds on exports for certain fruits and vegetables)   | L 275, 19.12.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 2565/70 de la Commission, du 18 décembre 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 2637/69 fixant le montant et les conditions d'octroi de la prime pour l'arrachage de pommiers, poiriers et pêchers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2565/70 of 18 December 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 2637/69 fixing the amount and the conditions for granting the bonus for uprooting pear, apple and peach trees)                              | L 275, 19.12.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 2566/70 de la Commission, du 18 décembre 1970, complétant le règlement (CEE) n° 497/70 portant modalités d'application des restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur des fruits et légumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2566/70 of 18 December 1970 supplementing Regulation (EEC) 497/70 on the implementing procedures for refunds for exports in the fruit and vegetables sector)  | L 275, 19.12.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 2567/70 du Conseil, du 14 décembre 1970, étendant à d'autres importations l'annexe du règlement (CEE) n° 109/70 portant établissement d'un régime commun applicable aux importations de pays à commerce d'État (Council Regulation (EEC) 2567/70 of 14 December 1970 extending to other imports the annex to Regulation (EEC) 109/70 on the establishment of a common system applicable to imports from state-trading countries) | L 276, 21.12.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 2592/70 de la Commission, du 21 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2592/70 of 21 December 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)   | L 277, 22.12.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 2593/70 de la Commission, du 21 décembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2593/70 of 21 December 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)  | L 277, 22.12.1970 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 2594/70 de la Commission, du 21 décembre 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2594/70 of 21 December 1970 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund for cereals)  | L 277, 22.12.1970 |

Règlement (CEE) n° 2595/70 de la Commission, du 21 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2595/70 of 21 December 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)

L 277, 22.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2596/70 de la Commission, du 21 décembre 1970, modifiant la version allemande des règlements (CEE) n°s 1726/70 et 1727/70 ainsi que la version italienne du règlement (CEE) n° 1727/70 concernant le secteur du tabac brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2596/70 of 21 December 1970 amending the German version of Regulations (EEC) 1726/70 and 1727/70 and the Italian version of Regulation (EEC) 1727/70 concerning the unmanufactured tobacco sector)

L 277, 22.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2597/70 de la Commission, du 21 décembre 1970, fixant, pour la campagne 1971/1972, les prix minima à l'exportation vers les pays tiers de certains bulbes, oignons et tubercules à fleurs (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2597/70 of 21 December 1970 fixing, for the 1971/1972 marketing year, the minimum export prices to non-member countries of certain bulbs, onions and flower tubers)

L 277, 22.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2598/70 de la Commission, du 18 décembre 1970, relatif à la fixation du contenu des différentes positions des schémas de comptabilisation de l'annexe I du règlement (CEE) n° 1108/70 du Conseil du 4 juin 1970 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2598/70 of 18 December 1970 on the fixing of the contents of different headings of the accounting tables in Annex I of Council Regulation (EEC) 1108/70 of 4 June 1970)

L 278, 23.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2599/70 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2599/70 of 22 December 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 278, 23.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2600/70 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2600/70 of 22 December 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)

L 278, 23.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2601/70 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2601/70 of 22 December 1970 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund for cereals)

L 278, 23.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2602/70 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2602/70 of 22 December 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)

L 278, 23.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2603/70 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1970, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2603/70 of 22 December 1970 fixing average production prices in the wine sector)

L 278, 23.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2604/70 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de viandes bovines congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2604/70 of 22 December 1970 fixing the levies on imports of frozen beef and veal)

L 278, 23.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2605/70 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1053/68 portant définition des conditions auxquelles est subordonnée l'admission de certains produits laitiers dans certaines positions tarifaires (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2605/70 of 22 December 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 1053/68 defining the conditions to which the admission of certain milk products in some tariff headings is subject)

L 278, 23.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2606/70 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1970, relatif au classement de marchandises dans la sous-position 85.12 A du tarif douanier commun (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2606/70 of 22 December 1970 on the classification of goods under CCT sub-heading 85.12 A)

L 278, 23.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2607/70 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1970, relatif au classement de marchandises dans la sous-position 23.02 A I a) du tarif douanier commun (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2607/70 of 22 December 1970 on the classification of goods under CCT sub-heading 23.02 A I (a))

L 278, 23.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2608/70 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1970, relatif à un avis d'adjudication pour l'écoulement de quartiers avant congelés de viande bovine détenus par l'organisme d'intervention allemand (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2608/70 of 22 December 1970 inviting tenders for the marketing of frozen front quarters of beef and veal held by the German intervention agency)

L 278, 23.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2609/70 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1970, modifiant la taxe compensatoire à l'importation des mandarines, satsumas, clémentines, tangerines et autres hybrides similaires d'agrumes en provenance d'Algérie (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2609/70 of 22 December 1970 amending the countervailing charge on imports of mandarins, satsumas, clementines, tangerines and other similar hybrid citrus fruits from Algeria)

L 278, 23.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2610/70 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1970, abrogeant le règlement (CEE) n° 2347/70 portant application du droit du tarif douanier commun aux importations de mandarines, satsumas, clémentines, tangerines et autres hybrides similaires d'agrumes originaires d'Espagne (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2610/70 of 22 December 1970 revoking Regulation (EEC) 2347/70 on applying the CCT to imports of mandarins, satsumas, clementines, tangerines and other similar hybrid citrus fruits from Spain)

L 278, 23.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2616/70 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2616/70 of 23 December 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 279, 24.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2617/70 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2617/70 of 23 December 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)

L 279, 24.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2618/70 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1970, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2618/70 of 23 December 1970 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)

L 279, 24.12.1970



- Règlement (CEE) n° 2619/70 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1970, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2619/70 of 23 December 1970 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 279, 24.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2620/70 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2620/70 of 23 December 1970 fixing the levies applicable to rice and broken rice) L 279, 24.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2621/70 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2621/70 of 23 December 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on rice and broken rice) L 279, 24.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2622/70 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2622/70 of 23 December 1970 fixing the refunds for exports of rice and broken rice) L 279, 24.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2623/70 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1970, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2623/70 of 23 December 1970 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund for rice and broken rice) L 279, 24.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2624/70 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2624/70 of 23 December 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 279, 24.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2625/70 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2625/70 of 23 December 1970 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and beef and veal other than frozen) L 279, 24.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2626/70 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1970, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2626/70 of 23 December 1970 fixing the import levy for molasses) L 279, 24.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2627/70 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2627/70 of 23 December 1970 fixing the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) L 279, 24.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2628/70 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2628/70 of 23 December 1970 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 279, 24.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2629/70 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1970, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2629/70 of 23 December 1970 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 279, 24.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2630/70 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande bovine pour la période débutant le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2630/70 of 23 December 1970 fixing the refunds on exports in the beef and veal sector for the period starting 1 January 1971) L 279, 24.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2631/70 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1970, complétant le règlement (CEE) n° 2588/69 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, portant établissement de la liste des compagnies aériennes auxquelles s'applique la dispense de la garantie dans le cadre du régime du transit communautaire (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2631/70 of 23 December 1970, supplementing Commission Regulation (EEC) 2588/69 of 22 December 1969, on the establishment of a list of airline companies which are not required to provide a guarantee under the Community transit system)

L 279, 24.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2632/70 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1970, relatif à la détermination de l'origine des appareils récepteurs de radiodiffusion et de télévision (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2632/70 of 23 December 1970 on the determination of the origin of radio and television receivers)

L 279, 24.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2633/70 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1970, admettant le butteroil à la liste des produits transformés auxquels s'applique le régime particulier du paiement des restitutions institué par le règlement (CEE) n° 441/69 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2633/70 of 23 December 1970 including butteroil in the list of processed products to which the special system for the payment of refunds introduced by Regulation (EEC) 441/69 is applied)

L 279, 24.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2568/70 du Conseil, du 17 décembre 1970, portant suspension temporaire du droit autonome du tarif douanier commun applicable aux esprits de la sous-position 03.01 B I b) 2 (Council Regulation (EEC) 2568/70 of 17 December 1970 on the temporary suspension of the autonomous CCT duty applicable to sprats of sub-heading 03.01 B I (b) 2)

L 280, 26.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2569/70 du Conseil, du 17 décembre 1970, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de papier journal, de la sous-position 48.01 A du tarif douanier commun (année 1971) (Council Regulation (EEC) 2569/70 of 17 December 1970 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering the Community tariff quota for newsprint, of CCT sub-heading 48.01 A (1971))

L 280, 26.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2570/70 du Conseil, du 17 décembre 1970, portant augmentation du volume du contingent tarifaire communautaire de magnésium brut de la sous-position 77.01 A du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 2570/70 of 17 December 1970 increasing the volume of the Community tariff quota for unwrought magnesium in CCT sub-heading 77.01 A)

L 280, 26.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2571/70 du Conseil, du 17 décembre 1970, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire pour le ferrosilicium de la sous-position 73.02 C du tarif douanier commun (année 1971) (Council Regulation (EEC) 2571/70 of 17 December 1970 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering the Community tariff quota for ferrosilicon in CCT sub-heading 73.02 C (1971))

L 280, 26.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2572/70 du Conseil, du 17 décembre 1970, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire d'aluminium brut de la sous-position 76.01 A du tarif douanier commun (1<sup>er</sup> semestre 1971) (Council Regulation (EEC) 2572/70 of 17 December 1970 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedures for administering the Community tariff quota for unwrought aluminium in CCT sub-heading 76.01 A (first half of 1971))

L 280, 26.12.1970

- Règlement (CEE) n° 2573/70 du Conseil, du 17 décembre 1970, portant ouverture et répartition d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire supplémentaire, pour l'année 1970, de papier journal de la sous-position 48.01 A du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 2573/70 of 17 December 1970 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering a complementary Community tariff quota for 1970 of newsprint in CCT sub-heading 48.01 A)
- L 280, 26.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2574/70 du Conseil, du 17 décembre 1970, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire d'extraits tannants d'eucalyptus de la sous-position ex 32.01 D du tarif douanier commun (année 1971) (Council Regulation (EEC) 2574/70 of 17 December 1970 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering the Community tariff quota for eucalyptus tanning extract in CCT sub-heading ex 32.01 D (1971))
- L 280, 26.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2575/70 du Conseil, du 17 décembre 1970, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion des contingents tarifaires communautaires de tissus de soie ou de bourre de soie (schappe) et de tissus de coton, tissés sur métiers à main, des positions ex 50.09 et ex 55.09 du tarif douanier commun (année 1971) (Council Regulation (EEC) 2575/70 of 17 December 1970 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering the Community tariff quotas of silk and waste silk woven fabric, cotton fabric, woven by hand, in CCT headings ex 50.09 and ex 55.09 (1971))
- L 280, 26.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2576/70 du Conseil, du 17 décembre 1970, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de ferro-silicomanganèse de la sous-position 73.02 D du tarif douanier commun (année 1971) (Council Regulation (EEC) 2576/70 of 17 December 1970 opening, apportioning and laying down procedures for administering the Community tariff quota of ferro-silico-manganese in CCT sub-heading 73.02 D (1971))
- L 280, 26.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2577/70 du Conseil, du 17 décembre 1970, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de ferro-chrome contenant en poids 0,10 % ou moins de carbone et plus de 30 % jusqu'à 90 % inclus de chrome (ferro-chrome surraffiné) de la sous-position ex 73.02 E I du tarif douanier commun (année 1971) (Council Regulation (EEC) 2577/70 of 17 December 1970 opening, apportioning and laying down procedures for administering the Community tariff quota of ferro-chromium containing by weight 0.10 % or less of carbon and between 30 % and 90 % inclusive of chromium (super-refined ferro-chromium) in the CCT sub-heading ex 73.02 E I (1971))
- L 280, 26.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2578/70 du Conseil, du 17 décembre 1970, portant ouverture et répartition du contingent tarifaire communautaire supplémentaire, pour l'année 1970, d'aluminium brut de la sous-position 76.01 A du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 2578/70 of 17 December 1970 opening, and apportioning the complementary Community tariff quota for 1970 for unwrought aluminium in the CCT sub-heading 76.01 A)
- L 280, 26.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2579/70 du Conseil, du 17 décembre 1970, portant suspension temporaire des droits autonomes du tarif douanier commun sur le poivre, non broyé ni moulu, et sur les extraits du pyrèthre (Council Regulation (EEC) 2579/70 of 17 December 1970 temporarily suspending the autonomous duties of the CCT on pepper, neither crushed nor ground, and on pyrethrum)
- L 280, 26.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2580/70 du Conseil, du 17 décembre 1970, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de fils de lin écrus (à l'exclusion des fils d'étaupe) mesurant au kilogramme 30.000 mètres ou moins, destinés à la fabrication de fils retors ou câblés pour l'industrie de la chaussure et pour ligaturer les câbles, de la sous-position ex 54.03 B I a) du tarif douanier commun (année 1971) (Council Regulation (EEC) 2580/70 of 17 December 1970 opening, apportioning and laying down procedures for administering the Community tariff quota of unbleached flax yarn (not including flax tow) measuring 30 000 metres per kilogram or less, intended for the manufacture of multiple or cabled flax for the footwear industry and for splicing cables, in CCT sub-heading ex 54.03 B I (a) (1971))

L 280, 26.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2581/70 du Conseil, du 17 décembre 1970, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de 34 000 tonnes de morues entières, décapitées ou tronçonnées, simplement salées ou en saumure, ou séchées, de la sous-position 03.02 A I b), et des filets de morues, de la sous-position 03.02 A II a) du tarif douanier commun (année 1971) (Council Regulation (EEC) 2581/70 of 17 December 1970 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedures for the administration of the Community tariff quota for 34 000 tons of cod, whole, headless or in pieces, salted, in brine or dried, in CCT sub-heading 03.02 A II (b), and fillets of cod in sub-heading 03.02 A II (a) of the CCT (1971))

L 280, 26.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2582/70 du Conseil, du 17 décembre 1970, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de 30 000 tonnes de thons, frais, réfrigérés ou congelés, entiers, décapités ou tronçonnés, destinés à l'industrie de la conserve, de la sous-position 03.01 B I c) du tarif douanier commun (année 1971) (Council Regulation (EEC) 2582/70 of 17 December 1970 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedures for the administration of the Community tariff quota for 30 000 tons of tunny fish, fresh, frozen or chilled, whole, headless or in pieces, intended for the canning industry, in CCT sub-heading 03.01 B I (c) (1971)).

L 280, 26.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2583/70 du Conseil, du 17 décembre 1970, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de magnésium brut, de la sous-position 77.01 A du tarif douanier commun (année 1971) (Council Regulation (EEC) 2583/70 of 17 December 1970 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedures for the administration of the Community tariff quota of unwrought magnesium, in CCT sub-heading 77.01 A (1971))

L 280, 26.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2584/70 du Conseil, du 17 décembre 1970, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire pour certaines qualités de fils de soie, non conditionnés pour la vente au détail, de la position 50.04 du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 2584/70 of 17 December 1970 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedures for the administration of the Community tariff quota for certain qualities of silk yarn, not put up for retail sale, in CCT sub-heading 50.04)

L 280, 26.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2585/70 du Conseil, du 17 décembre 1970, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire pour certaines qualités de fils de bourre de soie (schappe), non conditionnés pour la vente au détail, de la position 50.05 du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 2585/70 of 17 December 1970 opening, apportioning and

laying down the procedures for the administration of a Community tariff quota for certain qualities of yarn spun from waste silk other than noil, not put up for retail sale, in CCT heading 50.05)

L 280, 26.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2586/70 du Conseil, du 17 décembre 1970, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire pour la soie grège (non moulinée), de la position 50.02 du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 2586/70 of 17 December 1970 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedures for the administration of a Community tariff quota of raw silk (not thrown), in CCT heading 50.02)

L 280, 26.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2587/70 du Conseil, du 17 décembre 1970, portant ouverture et répartition d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire supplémentaire, pour l'année 1970, de ferro-silicium, de la sous-position 73.02 C du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 2587/70 of 17 December 1970 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedures for the administration of the supplementary tariff quota, for 1970, for ferro-silicon, in CCT sub-heading 73.02 C)

L 280, 26.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2588/70 du Conseil, du 17 décembre 1970, portant ouverture et répartition d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire supplémentaire, pour l'année 1970, de ferro-silico-manganèse, de la sous-position 73.02 D du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 2588/70 of 17 December 1970 opening and apportioning a supplementary Community tariff quota, for 1970, of ferro-silico-manganese, in CCT sub-heading 73.02 D)

L 280, 26.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2589/70 du Conseil, du 17 décembre 1970, portant ouverture et répartition d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire supplémentaire, pour l'année 1970, de ferro-chrome contenant en poids 0,10 % ou moins de carbone et plus de 30 % jusqu'à 90 % inclus de chrome (ferro-chrome surraffiné), de la sous-position ex 73.02 E I du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 2589/70 of 17 December 1970 opening and apportioning a complementary Community tariff quota, for 1970, of ferro-chromium containing by weight 0.10 % or less of carbon and between 30 % and 90 % inclusive of chromium (superrefined ferro-chromium), in CCT sub-heading ex 73.02 E I)

L 280, 26.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2590/70 du Conseil, du 17 décembre 1970, portant suspension temporaire du droit autonome du tarif douanier commun sur les colophanes, de la sous-position 38.08 A (Council Regulation (EEC) 2590/70 of 17 December 1970, temporarily suspending the CCT autonomous duty on rosins, in sub-heading 38.08 A)

L 280, 26.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2591/70 du Conseil, du 17 décembre 1970, relatif au concours du Fonds européen d'orientation et de garantie agricole, section orientation, pour l'année 1971 (Council Regulation 2591/70 of 17 December 1970 on assistance from the EAGGF Guidance Section for 1971)

L 280, 26.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2611/70 du Conseil, du 15 décembre 1970, modifiant le règlement n° 137/67/CEE établissant les règles générales relatives au système dit des « produits pilotes et dérivés » permettant la fixation de montants supplémentaires dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Council Regulation (EEC) 2611/70 of 15 December 1970 amending Regulation 137/67/CEE drawing up the general rules for the "pilot products and derived products" system for fixing complementary amounts in the pigmeat sector)

L 281, 27.12.1970

- Règlement (CEE) n° 2612/70 du Conseil, du 15 décembre 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 816/70 portant dispositions complémentaires en matière d'organisation commune du marché viti-vinicole (Council Regulation (EEC) 2612/70 of 15 December 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 816/70 on additional provisions for the common organization of the market in vine products) L 281, 27.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2613/70 du Conseil, du 15 décembre 1970, modifiant l'annexe I du règlement (CEE) n° 865/68 en ce qui concerne certains produits de la sous-position 20.07 A du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 2613/70 of 15 December 1970 amending Annex I of Regulation (EEC) 865/68 with regard to certain products in CCT sub-heading 20.07) L 281, 27.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2614/70 de la Commission, du 18 décembre 1970 fixant les restitutions à la production pour le sucre blanc utilisé dans l'industrie chimique (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2614/70 of 18 December 1970 fixing the production refunds for white sugar used in the chemical industry) L 281, 27.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2615/70 de la Commission, du 18 décembre 1970, relatif aux demandes de remboursement par le F.E.O.G.A. des primes à l'abattage des vaches et des primes à la non-commercialisation du lait et des produits laitiers octroyées par les États membres (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2615/70 of 18 December 1970 on the requests for refund by the EAGGF of premiums granted by the Member States for the slaughtering of cows and non-marketing of milk and milk products) L 281, 27.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2634/70 du Conseil, du 14 décembre 1970, portant modification du règlement (CEE) n° 950/68 relatif au tarif douanier commun et portant suspension de certains droits autonomes du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 2634/70 of 14 December 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 950/68 on the CCT and suspending certain autonomous CCT duties) L 283, 29.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2635/70 du Conseil, du 17 décembre 1970, portant suspension temporaire des droits autonomes du tarif douanier commun sur un certain nombre de produits (Council Regulation (EEC) 2635/70 of 17 December 1970 temporarily suspending autonomous CCT duties on certain products) L 283, 29.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2636/70 du Conseil, du 22 décembre 1970, portant conclusion d'un accord de renégociation tarifaire avec la Norvège (Council Regulation (EEC) 2636/70 of 22 December 1970 concluding an agreement for renegotiating tariffs with Norway) L 283, 29.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2637/70 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1970, portant modalités particulières d'application du régime des certificats d'importation, d'exportation et de préfixation pour les produits agricoles (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2637/70 of 23 December 1970 on special implementing measures for the system of import and export and advance fixing certificates for agricultural products) L 283, 29.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2638/70 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1373/70, portant modalités communes d'application du régime des certificats d'importation, d'exportation et de préfixation pour les produits agricoles soumis à un régime de prix unique (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2638/70 of 23 December 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 1373/70 on common implementing procedures for the system of import and export and advance fixing certificates for agricultural products subject to a single price system) L 283, 29.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2639/70 de la Commission, du 28 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2639/70 of 28 December 1970 fixing the levies on imports for white sugar and raw sugar)

L 283, 29.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2640/70 de la Commission, du 28 décembre 1970, modifiant les règlements (CEE) n° 756/70 et (CEE) n° 1680/70 concernant le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2640/70 of 28 December 1970 amending Regulations (EEC) 756/70 and 1680/70 on the milk and milk products sector)

L 283, 29.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2641/70 de la Commission, du 28 décembre 1970, portant seconde modification du règlement (CEE) n° 1022/70 établissant, pour une période transitoire, des certificats d'accompagnement pour certains vins (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2641/70 of 28 December 1970 amending for the second time Regulation (EEC) 1022/70 introducing, for a transitional period, accompanying certificates for certain wines)

L 283, 29.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2642/70 de la Commission, du 28 décembre 1970, fixant pour la campagne sucrière 1970/1971 le montant provisoire de la cotisation à la production (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2642/70 of 28 December 1970 fixing for the 1970/1971 sugar year the provisional amount of the production contribution)

L 283, 29.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2643/70 de la Commission, du 28 décembre 1970, fixant pour la campagne sucrière 1969/1970 le montant définitif de la cotisation à la production (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2643/70 of 28 December 1970 fixing for the 1969/1970 sugar year the definitive amount of the production contribution)

L 283, 29.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2644/70 de la Commission, du 28 décembre 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 2104/68 en ce qui concerne la participation aux frais de stockage, en cas de report, des producteurs de betteraves et de cannes pendant la campagne sucrière 1970/1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2644/70 of 28 December 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 2104/68 with regard to participation in the costs of storage, if there is any carryover, by producers of sugarbeet and cane sugar during the 1970/1971 sugar year)

L 283, 29.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2645/70 de la Commission, du 28 décembre 1970, relatif aux dispositions applicables à la quantité de sucre produite au-delà du quota maximum (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2645/70 of 28 December 1970 on provisions applicable to the quantity of sugar produced above the maximum quota)

L 283, 29.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2646/70 de la Commission, du 28 décembre 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 633/67/CEE relatif à la préfixation de la restitution à l'exportation des céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2646/70 of 28 December 1970 amending Regulation 633/67/CEE on the advance fixing of the refund for exports of cereals)

L 283, 29.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2647/70 de la Commission, du 28 décembre 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 376/70 en ce qui concerne l'adjudication pour l'exportation des céréales à l'intervention (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2647/70 of 28 December 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 376/70 as regards award of tenders for exporting cereals held by intervention agencies)

L 283, 29.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2648/70 de la Commission, du 28 décembre 1970, modifiant le montant de l'aide pour les graines de colza et de navette (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2648/70 of 28 December 1970 amending the amount of aid for colza and rapeseed)

L 283, 29.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2649/70 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1970, déterminant les montants des éléments mobiles et les droits additionnels applicables pendant le premier trimestre de l'année 1971, à l'importation dans la Communauté des marchandises relevant du règlement (CEE) n° 1059/69 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2649/70 of 22 December 1970 fixing the mobile components and additional duties applicable during the first quarter of 1971 to Community imports of goods coming under Council Regulation (EEC) 1059/69)

L 284, 30.12.1970

Décision n° 2650/70/CECA de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1970, fixant le taux des prélèvements pour l'exercice 1971 (Commission Decision (ECSC) 2650/70 of 22 December 1970 fixing the rate of levies for the 1971 financial year)

Règlement (CEE) n° 2651/70 de la Commission, du 21 décembre 1970, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1971, à certains produits laitiers exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2651/70 of 21 December 1970 fixing the rates for refunds applicable from 1 January 1971 to certain milk products exported in the form of goods not coming under Annex II of the Treaty)

L 284, 30.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2652/70 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1970, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1971, au sucre et à la mélasse exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2652/70 of 22 December 1970 fixing the rates for refunds applicable from 1 January 1971 to sugar and molasses exported in the form of goods not coming under Annex II of the Treaty)

L 284, 30.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2653/70 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1970, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1971, à certains produits des secteurs des céréales et du riz exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2653/70 of 23 December 1970 fixing the rates for refunds applicable from 1 January 1971 to certain products in the cereals and rice sectors exported in the form of goods not coming under Annex II of the Treaty)

L 284, 30.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2654/70 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2654/70 of 29 December 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 284, 30.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2655/70 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2655/70 of 29 December 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt)

L 284, 30.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2656/70 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2656/70 of 29 December 1970 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund for cereals)

L 284, 30.12.1970



- Règlement (CEE) n° 2657/70 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2657/70 of 29 December 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)  
L 284, 30.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2658/70 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2658/70 of 29 December 1970 fixing the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector)  
L 284, 30.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2659/70 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1970, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2659/70 of 29 December 1970 fixing the average production prices in the wine sector)  
L 284, 30.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2660/70 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1970, fixant les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour les produits exportés en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2660/70 of 29 December 1970 fixing the refunds in the milk and milk products sector for products exported in the natural state)  
L 284, 30.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2661/70 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1084/68 en ce qui concerne le taux de suspension du prélèvement applicable à l'importation des viandes bovines congelées destinées à la transformation (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2661/70 of 29 December 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 1084/68 concerning the rate of exemption for the levy applicable to imports of frozen beef and veal for processing)  
L 284, 30.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2662/70 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1970, concernant la prolongation de la durée de la période visée à l'article 15 paragraphe 1 deuxième alinéa du règlement (CEE) n° 542/69 relatif au transit communautaire (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2662/70 of 29 December 1970 on extending the validity of the period referred to in Article 15(1, 2) of Regulation (EEC) 542/69 on Community transit)  
L 284, 30.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2663/70 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1970, fixant la différence de prix du sucre blanc applicable pour le calcul du prélèvement dans le secteur des produits transformés à base de fruits et légumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2663/70 of 29 December 1970 fixing the price difference for white sugar applicable for calculating the levy in the processed fruit and vegetable sector)  
L 284, 30.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2664/70 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1970, concernant la prolongation de la durée de la période visée à l'article 55 paragraphe 1 du règlement (CEE) n° 542/69, relatif au transit communautaire (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2664/70 of 29 December 1970 on extending the validity of the period referred to in Article 55(1) of Regulation (EEC) 542/69 on Community transit)  
L 284, 30.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2665/70 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 391/68 relatif aux modalités d'application des achats d'intervention dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2665/70 of 29 December 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 391/68 on the implementing procedures for intervention purchases in the pigmeat sector)  
L 284, 30.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2666/70 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1970, relatif à la constatation qu'il peut être donné suite aux demandes déposées en vue de l'obtention des primes à la non-

commercialisation du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2666/70 of 29 December 1970 announcing that action can be taken on applications for premiums for the non-marketing of milk and milk products)

L 285, 31.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2667/70 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1970, fixant la restitution à la production pour les huiles d'olive utilisées pour la fabrication de conserves de poissons et de légumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2667/70 of 29 December 1970 fixing the production refunds for olive oil used in the manufacture of fish and vegetable preserves)

L 285, 31.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2668/70 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2668/70 of 29 December 1970 fixing the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice)

L 285, 31.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2669/70 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des aliments composés pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2669/70 of 29 December 1970 fixing the levies on imports of compound animal feedingstuffs)

L 285, 31.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2670/70 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1970, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2670/70 of 29 December 1970 fixing the refunds on exports of products processed from cereals and rice)

L 285, 31.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2671/70 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1970, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des aliments composés à base de céréales pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2671/70 of 29 December 1970 fixing the refunds on exports of cereal-based compound animal feedingstuffs)

L 285, 31.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2672/70 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2672/70 of 30 December 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)

L 285, 31.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2673/70 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1970, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2673/70 of 30 December 1970 fixing the levy on imports of molasses)

L 285, 31.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2674/70 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1970, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2674/70 of 30 December 1970 fixing the basic amount of the levy for imports of syrup and certain other products in the sugar sector)

L 285, 31.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2675/70 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation, en l'état, pour la mélasse, les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2675/70 of 30 December 1970 fixing the refunds on exports, in the natural state, of molasses, syrups and certain other products of the sugar sector)

L 285, 31.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2676/70 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2676/70 of 30 December 1970 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen)

L 285, 31.12.1970

- Règlement (CEE) n° 2677/70 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1970, portant fixation du montant de la restitution pour l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2677/70 of 30 December 1970 fixing the amount of refund for olive oil) L 285, 31.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2678/70 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1970, portant fixation de la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2678/70 of 30 December 1970 fixing the refund for exports of oilseeds) L 285, 31.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2679/70 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1970, fixant des valeurs moyennes forfaitaires pour l'évaluation des agrumes importés (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2679/70 of 29 December 1970 fixing the standard average values for determining the value of imported citrus fruits) L 285, 31.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2680/70 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2680/70 of 30 December 1970 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 285, 31.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2681/70 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1970, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2681/70 of 30 December 1970 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 285, 31.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2682/70 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1970, portant prorogation de la durée de validité des règlements (CEE) n°s 1134/70 et 1275/70 en ce qui concerne la commercialisation de vins qui ne correspondent pas aux prescriptions du règlement (CEE) n° 816/70 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2682/70 of 29 December 1970 extending the period of validity of Regulations (EEC) 1134/70 and 1275/70 in respect of the marketing of wines which do not correspond to the provisions of Regulation (EEC) 816/70) L 285, 31.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2683/70 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1970, établissant des modalités particulières pour la fixation à l'avance des restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2683/70 of 29 December 1970 laying down the special procedures for the advance fixing of export refunds in the milk and milk products sector) L 285, 31.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2684/70 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1970, prorogeant en modifiant les règlements (CEE) n°s 1430/70, 1679/70 et 1634/70, le régime applicable aux vins importés en provenance d'Algérie, du Maroc, de la Tunisie ou de la Turquie (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2684/70 of 29 December 1970 extending, by amending Regulations (EEC) 1430/70, 1679/70 and 1634/70, the system applicable to wines imported from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or Turkey) L 285, 31.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2685/70 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1970, concernant certains moûts de raisins frais mutés à l'alcool relevant de la sous-position ex 22.05 B du tarif douanier commun, et abrogeant le règlement (CEE) n° 2319/70 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2685/70 of 29 December 1970 concerning certain musts of fresh grapes with fermentation arrested by the addition of alcohol included in CCT sub-heading 22.05 B, and revoking Regulation (EEC) 2319/70) L 285, 31.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2686/70 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2686/70 of 30 December 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 285, 31.12.1970

- Règlement (CEE) n° 2687/70 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2687/70 of 30 December 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to levies for cereals and malt) L 285, 31.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2688/70 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1970 fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2688/70 of 30 December 1970 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund for cereals) L 285, 31.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2689/70 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1970, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2689/70 of 30 December 1970 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 285, 31.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2690/70 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2690/70 of 30 December 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 285, 31.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2691/70 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2691/70 of 30 December 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies for cereals and malt) L 285, 31.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2692/70 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2692/70 of 30 December 1970 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund for cereals) L 285, 31.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2693/70 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2693/70 of 30 December 1970 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 285, 31.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2694/70 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2694/70 of 30 December 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies for rice and broken rice) L 285, 31.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2695/70 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2695/70 of 30 December 1970 fixing the export refunds for rice and broken rice) L 285, 31.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2696/70 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1970, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2696/70 of 30 December 1970 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund for rice and broken rice) L 285, 31.12.1970
- Règlement (CEE) n° 2697/70 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1970, relatif à la mise à la disposition des États membres des moyens financiers de la Communauté au titre de la section garantie du F.E.O.G.A. (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2697/70 of 29 December 1970 on making available to the Member States Community financial resources under the Guarantee Section of EAGGF) L 285, 31.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2698/70 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1970, relatif à la fourniture de certaines quantités de lait écrémé en poudre à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2698/70 of 30 December 1970 on the supply of certain quantities of skim milk powder as part of the Community aid to the World Food Programme)

L 285, 31.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2699/70 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1970, élargissant le champ d'application du règlement (CEE) n° 2232/70 relatif aux aides au stockage pour des vins de table se trouvant dans une relation économique étroite avec les vins de table des types R I et A I (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2699/70 of 30 December 1970 widening the field of application of Regulation (EEC) 2232/70 in respect of aid for storage for table wines in close economic relationship with table wines of types R I and A I)

L 285, 31.12.1970

Règlement (CEE) n° 2700/70 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1970, fixant les taxes compensatoires dans le secteur viti-vinicole (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2700/70 of 30 December 1970 fixing the countervailing charges in the vine products sector)

L 285, 31.12.1970

## Delegations and missions

Représentations d'États d'outre-mer associés (république islamique de Mauritanie) [Delegations of Associated Overseas States (Islamic Republic of Mauritania)]

C 148, 18.12.1970

Missions de pays tiers (Saint-Siège, république fédérale du Nigéria, Éthiopie, République arabe syrienne et république islamique du Pakistan) [Missions of non-member countries (the Vatican, the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Ethiopia, Syria and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan)]

C 148, 18.12.1970

## THE COUNCIL

### Directives and Decisions

70/518/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 23 novembre 1970, autorisant la tacite reconduction de certains accords commerciaux conclus par des États membres avec des pays tiers (Council Decision of 23 November 1970 authorizing the tacit extension of certain commercial agreements concluded by Member States with non-member countries)

L 262, 3.12.1970

70/522/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 30 novembre 1970, concernant la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation des services pour les activités non salariées relevant du commerce de gros du charbon et les activités d'intermédiaires en matière de charbon (ex groupe 6112 C.I.T.I. [Council Directive of 30 November 1970 concerning the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services for non-salaried activities coming under wholesale trade in coal and intermediary activities in the coal sector (ex groupe 6112 ISIC)]

L 267, 10.12.1970

**70/523/CEE :**

Directive du Conseil, du 30 novembre 1970, relative aux modalités des mesures transitoires dans le domaine des activités non salariées relevant du commerce de gros du charbon et des activités d'intermédiaires en matière de charbon (ex groupe 6112 C.I.T.I.) [Council Directive of 30 November 1970 on the procedures for transitional measures for non-salaried activities coming under wholesale trade in coal and intermediary activities in the coal sector (ex group 6112 ISIC)]

L 267, 10.12.1970

**70/524/CEE :**

Directive du Conseil, du 23 novembre 1970, concernant les additifs dans l'alimentation des animaux (Council Directive of 23 November 1970 concerning additives in animal feedingstuffs)

L 270, 14.12.1970

Information relative à la signature de l'accord reconduisant l'accord commercial entre la Communauté économique européenne et l'Iran (Information on the signing of the agreement extending the commercial agreement between the European Economic Community and Iran)

L 271, 15.12.1970

**70/531/CECA, CEE, Euratom :**

Règlement financier du 14 décembre 1970 portant reconduction du règlement financier, du 15 décembre 1969, fixant les modalités relatives à la reddition et à la vérification des comptes (Financial regulation of 14 December 1970 extending the financial regulation of 15 December 1969 determining the procedures for drawing up and auditing accounts)

L 273, 17.12.1970

**70/532/CEE :**

Décision du Conseil, du 14 décembre 1970, portant création du comité permanent de l'emploi des Communautés européennes (Council Decision of 14 December 1970 on the setting up of the Standing Committee on Employment of the European Communities)

L 273, 17.12.1970

**70/538/CEE :**

Directive du Conseil, du 15 décembre 1970, abrogeant la directive, du 26 juin 1969, relative au régime du perfectionnement actif de certains produits des positions 18.06 et 21.07 du tarif douanier commun (Council Directive of 15 December 1970 revoking the directive of 26 June 1969 on the inward processing system for certain products under headings 18.06 and 21.07 of the CCT)

L 276, 21.12.1970

**70/550/CEE :**

Décision du Conseil, du 15 décembre 1970, prorogeant le régime des prix minima (Council Decision of 15 December 1970 extending the system of minimum prices)

L 281, 27.12.1970

**70/539/CEE :**

Décision du Conseil, du 29 septembre 1970, portant conclusion de la convention d'association entre la Communauté économique européenne et les États africains et malgache associés à cette Communauté (Council Decision of 29 September 1970 concluding the Association Convention between the European Economic Community and the Associated African States and Madagascar)

L 282, 28.12.1970

**70/540/CEE :**

Convention d'association entre la Communauté économique européenne et les États africains et malgache associés à cette Communauté (Association Convention between the European Economic Community and the African States and Madagascar associated with the Community)

L 282, 28.12.1970

70/541/CECA :

Accord relatif aux produits relevant de la Communauté européenne du charbon et de l'acier (Agreement on the products subject to the European Coal and Steel Community)

L 282, 28.12.1970

70/542/CEE :

Acte final (Final act)

L 282, 28.12.1970

70/543/CEE :

Accord interne relatif aux mesures à prendre et aux procédures à suivre pour l'application de la convention d'association entre la Communauté économique européenne et les États africains et malgache associés à cette Communauté (Agreement on the measures to be taken and the procedures to be followed for applying the Association Convention between the European Economic Community and the African States associated with the Community)

L 282, 28.12.1970

70/544/CEE :

Accord interne relatif au financement et à la gestion des aides de la Communauté (Internal agreement on the financing and management of Community aids)

L 282, 28.12.1970

70/545/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 29 septembre 1970, portant conclusion de l'accord créant une association entre la Communauté économique européenne et la république unie de Tanzanie, la république de l'Ouganda et la république du Kenya (Council Decision of 29 September 1970 concluding an agreement setting up an association between the European Economic Community and Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya)

L 282, 28.12.1970

70/546/CEE :

Accord créant une association entre la Communauté économique européenne et la république unie de Tanzanie, la république de l'Ouganda et la république du Kenya et documents annexes (Agreement setting up an association between the European Economic Community and Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya and annexed documents)

L 282, 28.12.1970

70/547/CEE :

Acte final et déclarations annexes (Final act and annexed declarations)

L 282, 28.12.1970

70/548/CEE :

Accord interne relatif aux mesures à prendre et aux procédures à suivre pour l'application de l'accord créant une association entre la Communauté économique européenne et la république unie de Tanzanie, la république de l'Ouganda et la république du Kenya (Internal agreement on the measures to be taken and the procedures to be followed to apply the agreement setting up an Association between the European Economic Community and Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya)

L 282, 28.12.1970

70/549/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 29 septembre 1970, relative à l'association des pays et territoires d'outre-mer à la Communauté économique européenne (Council Decision of 29 September 1970 on the Association of the Overseas Countries and Territories with the European Economic Community)

L 282, 28.12.1970

70/551/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 14 décembre 1970, portant dérogation à la décision du 5 mai 1966 pour tenir compte de la situation particulière du Surinam (Council Decision of 14 December 1970 waiving the decision of 5 May 1966 in order to take into account the special situation of Surinam)

L 284, 30.12.1970

70/552/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 16 décembre 1970, relative au régime applicable, dans les domaines des garanties et des financements à l'exportation, à certaines soustractions en provenance d'autres pays membres ou de pays non membres des Communautés européennes (Council Decision of 16 December 1970 concerning the system applicable, in the case of export guarantees and finance, to certain sub-contracts originating in other Member States of the European Communities or non-member States)

L 284, 30.12.1970

70/553/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 17 décembre 1970, modifiant la décision, du 5 mai 1966, relative à la définition de la notion de « produits originaires » et aux méthodes de coopération administrative pour l'application de la décision du 25 février 1964 relative à l'association des pays et territoires d'outre-mer à la C.E.E. (envois postaux) [Council Decision of 17 December 1970 amending the decision of 5 May 1966 on the definition of the concept of "products originating in" and on the methods of administrative cooperation for the application of the decision of 25 February 1964 concerning the Association of Overseas Countries and Territories with the EEC (postal consignments)]

L 284, 30.12.1970

70/555/CECA, CEE, Euratom :

Règlement financier, du 28 décembre 1970, portant reconduction du règlement financier du 30 juillet 1968 relatif à l'établissement et à l'exécution du budget des Communautés européennes et à la responsabilité des ordonnateurs et des comptables (Financial Regulation of 28 December 1970 renewing the financial regulation of 30 July 1968 on the drawing up and implementation of the budget of the European Communities and on the responsibility of pay commissioners and accountants)

L 285, 31.12.1970

### Preliminary acts

Avis conforme n° 19/70, 20/70, 21/70, 22/70, 23/70 et 24/70 donnés par le Conseil, lors de sa 131<sup>e</sup> session tenue le 23 novembre 1970 (Confirmatory opinions 19-70, 20-70, 21-70, 22-70, 23-70 and 24-70 given by the Council at its 131st session on 23 November 1970)

C 142, 1.12.1970

Avis conforme n° 25-70 donné par le Conseil lors de sa 136<sup>e</sup> session tenue le 14 décembre 1970 (Confirmatory opinion 25-70 given by the Council at its 136th session on 14 December 1970)

C 150, 23.12.1970

### Consultations and Opinions of the Economic and Social Committee

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur les propositions de directives du Conseil fixant les modalités de réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation des services pour les activités non salariées de la sage-femme (Consultation and Opinion on the proposals for Council directives fixing the procedures for achieving freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services for the non-salaried activities of midwives)

C 146, 11.12.1970

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de directive du Conseil concernant la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation des services pour quelques activités non salariées (ex classe 01 à classe 90 C.I.T.I.) (Consultation and Opinion on a proposal for a Council directive on achieving freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services for certain non-salaried activities (ISIC major groups 01 to 90))

C 146, 11.12.1970



Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de règlement du Conseil concernant la fabrication et le commerce des sucres (saccharose), du sirop de glucose et du dextrose (Consultation and Opinion on a proposal for a Council Regulation concerning manufacture and trade in sugar (saccharose), glucose syrup and dextrose)

C 146, 11.12.1970

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de directive du Conseil relative au rapprochement des législations des États membres concernant les aliments diététiques pauvres en sodium (Consultation and Opinion on a proposal for a Council directive on approximating Member States' legislation on dietetic foods with a low sodium content)

C 146, 11.12.1970

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de règlement du Conseil concernant la fabrication et le commerce des laits de conserve destinés à l'alimentation humaine (Consultation and Opinion on a proposal for a Council Regulation concerning manufacture and trade in milk preserves for human consumption)

C 146, 11.12.1970

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de règlement du Conseil relatif à l'établissement de règles communes pour les services de navette effectués par autocars entre les États membres (Consultation and Opinion on a proposal for a Council regulation establishing common rules for shuttle services carried out by motorcoach between Member States)

C 146, 11.12.1970

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de directive du Conseil relative au rapprochement des législations des États membres concernant les caséines et les caséinates (Consultation and Opinion on a proposal for a Council directive on approximating Member States' legislation on casein and caseinates)

C 146, 11.12.1970

## COMMISSION

### Directives and Decisions

70/513/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 10 novembre 1970, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à admettre, jusqu'au 31 juillet 1971, la commercialisation de semences de fétuque soumises à des exigences réduites (Commission Decision of 10 November 1970 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to allow, until 31 July 1971, the marketing of fescue seeds subject to reduced requirements)

L 261, 2.12.1970

70/514/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 novembre 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la cinquième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1680/70 (Commission Decision of 19 November 1970 on the fixing of the minimum price for skim milk powder for the fifth individual award of tender under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 1680/70)

L 261, 2.12.1970

70/515/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 novembre 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum pour la livraison fob de butteroil au programme alimentaire mondial dans le cadre de la procédure d'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 2128/70 (Commission Decision of 19 November 1970 fixing the maximum amount for the fob delivery of butteroil to the World Food Programme under the procedure for award of tender in Regulation (EEC) 2128/70)

L 261, 2.12.1970

70/516/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 novembre 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum pour la livraison fob de butteroil au programme alimentaire mondial dans le cadre de la procédure d'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 2126/70 (Commission Decision of 19 November 1970 fixing the maximum amount for the fob delivery of butteroil to the World Food Programme under the procedure for award of tender in Regulation (EEC) 2126/70)

L 261, 2.12.1970

70/517/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 novembre 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum pour la livraison fob de butteroil au programme alimentaire mondial dans le cadre de la procédure d'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 2127/70 (Commission Decision of 19 November 1970 fixing the maximum amount for the fob delivery of butteroil to the World Food Programme under the procedure for award of tender in Regulation (EEC) 2127/70)

L 261, 2.12.1970

70/519/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 novembre 1970, complétant la décision du 21 août 1970 constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 23 November 1970 supplementing the decision of 21 August 1970 showing that the conditions for the procurement of non-durum wheat to be used as national food aid have been fulfilled)

L 262, 3.12.1970

70/520/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 24 novembre 1970, modifiant sa décision du 5 novembre 1970 relative à l'application de mesures de protection par l'Italie lors de l'importation de montures pour parapluies, de la position 66.03 B du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mises en libre pratique dans d'autres États membres (Commission Decision of 24 November 1970 amending the Commission decision of 5 November 1970 on the application by Italy of protective measures against the import of umbrella handles, coming under heading 66.03 B of the CCT, originating in Japan and freely marketed in other Member States)

L 262, 3.12.1970

70/521/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 9 novembre 1970, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne, la République française et la République italienne à appliquer des mesures de protection concernant les échanges intracommunautaires de vin provenant de Grèce (Commission Decision of 9 November 1970 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Italy to apply protective measures in respect of intra-Community trade in wine originating in Greece)

L 265, 8.12.1970

70/525/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 24 novembre 1970, relative à l'autorisation d'aides accordées par la république fédérale d'Allemagne en 1970 aux entreprises de l'industrie houillère (Commission Decision of 24 November 1970 concerning the authorization of aids granted by the Federal Republic of Germany in 1970 to coalmining enterprises)

L 270, 14.12.1970

**70/526/CECA :**

Décision de la Commission, du 24 novembre 1970, relative à l'autorisation d'aides accordées par le royaume de Belgique en 1970 aux entreprises de l'industrie houillère (Commission Decision of 24 November 1970 concerning the authorization of aids granted by Belgium in 1970 to coalmining enterprises)

L 270, 14.12.1970

**70/527/CECA :**

Décision de la Commission, du 24 novembre 1970, relative à l'autorisation d'aides accordées par la République française en 1970 aux entreprises de l'industrie houillère (Commission Decision of 24 November 1970 concerning the authorization of aids granted by France in 1970 to coalmining enterprises)

L 270, 14.12.1970

**70/528/CECA :**

Décision de la Commission, du 24 novembre 1970, relative à l'autorisation d'aides accordées par le royaume des Pays-Bas en 1970 aux entreprises de l'industrie houillère (Commission Decision of 24 November 1970 concerning the authorization of aids granted by the Netherlands in 1970 to coalmining enterprises)

L 270, 14.12.1970

**70/529/CEE :**

Décision de la Commission, du 25 novembre 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la septième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1734/70 (Commission Decision of 25 November 1970 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the seventh partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 1734/70)

L 270, 14.12.1970

**70/530/CEE :**

Bilan prévisionnel pour la campagne viticole 1970/1971 (Provisional estimates for the 1970/1971 wine year)

L 270, 14.12.1970

**70/533/CEE :**

Décision de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la sixième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1680/70 (Commission Decision of 30 November 1970 fixing the minimum price for skim milk powder for the sixth individual award of tender under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 1680/70)

L 274, 18.12.1970

**70/535/CEE :**

Décision de la Commission, du 2 décembre 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la huitième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) n° 1734/70 (Commission Decision of 2 December 1970 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the eighth partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 1734/70)

L 274, 18.12.1970

**70/536/CEE :**

Décision de la Commission, du 3 décembre 1970, concernant le concours du F.E.O.G.A., section orientation, au titre de l'article 2 du règlement (CEE) n° 349/68 (Commission Decision of 3 December 1970 relating to the grant of aid by the EAGGF (Guidance Section) under Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) 349/68)

L 274, 18.12.1970

**70/537/CEE :**

Décision de la Commission, du 3 décembre 1970, fixant une durée spéciale de validité pour des certificats d'exportation relatifs à une

livraison de farine froment tendre (Commission Decision of 3 December 1970 fixing a special period of validity for import certificates covering a delivery of non-durum wheat flour)

L 274, 18.12.1970

70/554/CEE :

Bilan de la viande bovine destinée à l'industrie de transformation pour la période du 1<sup>er</sup> janvier au 31 mars 1971 (Beef and veal balance-sheet of the processing industry for the period 1 January to 31 March 1971)

L 284, 30.12.1970

70/556/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1970, portant dérogation à la recommandation n° 1-64 de la Haute Autorité relative à un relèvement de la protection frappant les produits sidérurgiques à la périphérie de la Communauté (quarante-troisième dérogation) [Commission Decision of 23 December 1970 waiving High Authority Recommendation 1-64 concerning an increase in the peripheral protection of iron and steel products (forty-third waiver)]

L 285, 31.12.1970

70/557/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1970, portant dérogation à la recommandation n° 1-64 de la Haute Autorité relative à un relèvement de la protection frappant les produits sidérurgiques à la périphérie de la Communauté (quarante-quatrième dérogation) [Commission Decision of 23 December 1970 waiving High Authority Recommendation 1-64 concerning an increase in the peripheral protection of iron and steel products (forty-fourth waiver)]

L 285, 31.12.1970

### Recommendations and Opinions

70/534/CEE :

Avis de la Commission, du 2 décembre 1970, adressé au gouvernement de la République française au sujet de l'article 28 bis du projet de loi de finances pour 1971, article modifiant certaines dispositions de l'article 16 de la loi n° 67-1114, du 21 décembre 1967, instituant une taxe spéciale sur certains véhicules routiers (Commission Opinion of 2 December 1970 addressed to the French Government on Article 28 bis of the 1971 finance bill, an article amending certain provisions of Article 16 of Law No. 67-1114 of 21 December 1967, introducing a special tax for certain road vehicles)

L 274, 18.12.1970

### Commission proposals to the Council

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil modifiant le prix d'achat du beurre et du lait écrémé en poudre appliqué par les organismes d'intervention belge et luxembourgeois (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending the buying-in price for butter and skim milk powder applied by the Belgian and Luxembourg intervention agencies)

C 145, 8.12.1970

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 816/70 du Conseil (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Council Regulation (EEC) 816/70)

C 145, 8.12.1970

Propositions de règlements (CEE) du Conseil : (Proposals for Council Regulations (EEC) :

C 145, 8.12.1970

I. modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 804/68 portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (I. Amending Regulation (EEC) 804/68 on the common organization of the market in the milk and milk products sector)

II. modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 823/68 déterminant les groupes de produits et les dispositions spéciales relatives au calcul des prélèvements dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers en ce qui concerne le lait frais. (II. Amending Regulation (EEC) 823/68 determining the groups of products and the special provisions for calculating the levies in the milk and milk products sector in respect of fresh milk)

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil portant prolongation du délai prévu par l'article 4 paragraphe 3 du règlement n° 130/66/CEE relatif au financement de la politique agricole commune (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) extending the time-limit laid down under Article 4(3) of Regulation 130/66/CEE on the financing of the common agricultural policy)

C 145, 8.12.1970

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil portant prorogation, pour l'année 1970, du délai prévu par l'article 20 paragraphe 1 du règlement n° 17/64/CEE relatif aux conditions du concours du F.E.O.G.A. (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) extending for 1970 the time-limit laid down under Article 20(1) of Regulation 17/64/CEE in respect of the conditions for the granting of EAGGF aid)

C 145, 8.12.1970

Proposition de décision du Conseil portant mise en place d'un mécanisme de concours financier à moyen terme (Proposal for a Council Decision for the implementation of a medium-term financial aid mechanism)

C 148, 18.12.1970

### European Development Fund

Information relative aux taux de parité retenus pour les opérations du F.E.D. (Exchange rates used for EDF operations)

C 142, 1.12.1970

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 927, lancé par la République centrafricaine pour un projet financé par la C.E.E. — F.E.D. (Call for tender 927 by the Central African Republic for a project financed by the EEC—EDF)

C 142, 1.12.1970

Fixation des dates de remise des offres et d'ouverture des plis de l'appel d'offres n° 900 (Fixing the date for receiving of tenders and the opening of calls for tender 900)

C 144, 5.12.1970

Rectificatif à l'avis d'appel d'offres n° 910 (Corrigendum to call for tender 910)

C 144, 5.12.1970

Modificatif à l'avis d'appel d'offres n° 918 (Amendment to call for tender 918)

C 144, 5.12.1970

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 928 de la république démocratique du Congo pour un projet financé par la C.E.E. — F.E.D. (Call for tender 928 by Congo (Kinshasa) for a project financed by the EEC—EDF)

C 144, 5.12.1970

Approbation de projets financés par le F.E.D. (Approval of projects financed by the EDF)

C 147, 16.12.1970

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 929 lancé par la république du Mali, pour un projet financé par la C.E.E. — F.E.D. (Call for tender 929 by Mali for a project financed by the EEC—EDF)

C 147, 16.12.1970

Additif à l'adjudication n° 912 (Addendum to award of tender 912)

C 149, 22.12.1970

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 930, lancé par la république du Dahomey pour un projet financé par la C.E.E. — F.E.D. (Notice of call for tender 930 by Dahomey for a project financed by the EEC—EDF)

C 150, 23.12.1970

Rectificatif à l'appel d'offres n° 924 (Corrigendum to call for tender 924)

C 152, 31.12.1970

## Memoranda

Communication de la Commission concernant les communications des États membres relatives aux mesures d'application des directives du Conseil dans le domaine de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation des services (Commission Memorandum concerning Member States' notifications on the implementing measures for Council directives in the field of the right of establishment and freedom to supply services)

C 142, 1.12.1970

Communication faite conformément à l'article 19 paragraphe 3 du règlement n° 17 concernant une demande d'attestation négative (IV/26.813) (Memorandum in accordance with Article 19(3) of Regulation 17 concerning a request for negative clearance (IV/26 813))

C 144, 5.12.1970

Communication de la Commission des Communautés européennes aux associations d'entreprises relevant de la C.E.C.A. (Art. 48 du traité C.E.C.A.) (Memorandum of the Commission of the European Communities to ECSC associations of enterprises falling under Article 48 of the ECSC Treaty)

C 145, 8.12.1970

Notice relative aux certificats d'importation, d'exportation et de préfixation pour les produits agricoles (Notice concerning import, export and advance fixing certificates for agricultural products)

C 152, 31.12.1970

## Information

Avis d'adjudication pour la mise en caf, port péruvien de débarquement, de farine de froment tendre, en application du règlement (CEE) n° 2397/70 de la Commission du 26 novembre 1970 (Call for tender for the delivery cif Peruvian port of unloading of common wheat flour pursuant to Commission Regulation (EEC) 2397/70 of 26 November 1970)

C 142, 1.12.1970

Avis d'adjudication pour la mise en caf, port jordanien de débarquement, de farine de froment tendre en application du règlement (CEE) n° 2398/70 de la Commission du 27 novembre 1970 (Call for tender for the delivery cif Jordanian port of unloading of common wheat flour pursuant to Commission Regulation (EEC) 2398/70 of 27 November 1970)

C 142, 1.12.1970

Modification de l'avis d'adjudication permanente de l'EVSt-F et du F.O.R.M.A. pour la vente de lait écrémé en poudre en ce qui concerne la huitième adjudication particulière à la fin de l'année 1970 (Amendment of the call for permanent tender of the EVSt-F and FORMA for the sale of skim milk powder in respect of the eighth special tender at the end of 1970)

C 144, 5.12.1970

Avis du F.O.R.M.A. relatif à la huitième adjudication particulière pour la vente de lait écrémé en poudre (Notice from FORMA concerning the eighth special call for tender for the sale of skim milk powder)

C 144, 5.12.1970

Avis d'adjudication du Fonds d'orientation et de régularisation des marchés agricoles (F.O.R.M.A.) pour la fourniture de 506 tonnes de butteroil, destiné à certains pays tiers, à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (P.A.M.) (Call for tender from FORMA for the supply of 506 tons of butteroil to certain non-member countries as Community aid to the World Food Programme)

C 145, 8.12.1970

Avis d'adjudication commun à l'Office belge de l'économie et de l'agriculture (O.B.E.A.) et au Voedselvoorzienings In- en verkoop-bureau (V.I.B.) pour la fourniture de 363 tonnes de butteroil, destiné à certains pays tiers, à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (P.A.M.) (Joint call for tender by the OBEA and the VIB for the supply of 363 tons of butteroil to certain non-member countries as Community aid to the World Food Programme)

C 145, 8.12.1970

Avis d'adjudication du Fonds d'orientation et de régularisation des marchés agricoles (F.O.R.M.A.) pour la fourniture de 598 tonnes de butteroil, destiné à certains pays tiers, à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (P.A.M.) (Call for tender by FORMA for the supply of 598 tons of butteroil to certain non-member countries as Community aid to the World Food Programme)

C 145, 8.12.1970

Avis d'adjudication pour la mise en caf, port pakistanais de débarquement, de farine de froment tendre, en application du règlement (CEE) n° 2463/70 de la Commission, du 4 décembre 1970 (Call for tender for the delivery cif Pakistani port of unloading of common wheat pursuant to Commission Regulation (EEC) 2463/70 of 4 December 1970)

C 145, 8.12.1970

Avis d'adjudication pour le chargement, le transport jusqu'à l'industrie de transformation de froment tendre provenant des stocks de l'Azienda di Stato per gli interventi nel mercato agricolo (A.I.M.A.), la transformation et la mise en caf de la farine de froment tendre en application du règlement (CEE) n° 2464/70 de la Commission, du 4 décembre 1970 (Call for tender for the loading and transport to the processing factory of common wheat from the stocks of the "Azienda di Stato per gli interventi nel mercato agricolo" (AIMA), the processing and the delivery cif of common wheat flour pursuant to Commission Regulation (EEC) 2464/70 of 4 December 1970)

C 145, 8.12.1970

Modification de l'avis d'une adjudication permanente pour l'exportation de sucre blanc vers les pays tiers (n° 6/1970) (Amendment to a call for permanent tender for the export of white sugar to non-member countries (6/1970))

C 145, 8.12.1970

Avis de concours général COM/LA/44 (traducteurs adjoints de langue italienne) (Notice of an open competitive examination for assistant Italian translators COM/LA/44)

C 147, 16.12.1970

Avis de concours général COM/LA/45 (traducteurs adjoints de langue anglaise) (Notice of an open competitive examination for assistant English translators COM/LA/45)

C 147, 16.12.1970

Avis de concours COM/C/42 et COM/C/43 (secrétaires sténodactylographes et dactylographes de langue allemande) (Notice of competitive examination for German language typists and shorthand typists COM/C/42 and COM/C/43)

C 149, 22.12.1970

Avis relatif à une adjudication permanente pour la cession des pommes retirées du marché aux industries de distillation (Call for permanent tender for the sale to the distillation industry of apples withdrawn from the market)

C 149, 22.12.1970

Avis d'adjudication du Fonds d'orientation et de régularisation des marchés agricoles (F.O.R.M.A.) pour la fourniture de 498 tonnes de butteroil, destiné à certains pays tiers, à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (P.A.M.) (Call for tender by FORMA for the supply of 498 tons of butteroil to certain non-member countries as Community aid to the World Food Programme)

C 151, 29.12.1970

Avis d'adjudication n° 243 concernant la vente de quartiers avant congelés provenant d'« Ochsén A », stockés dans le cadre de l'intervention (Call for tender 243 concerning the sale of frozen forequarters of "Ochsén A" stocked as a part of intervention measures)

C 152, 31.12.1970

Modification de l'avis d'adjudication de l'EVSt-F et du F.O.R.M.A. pour la vente de lait écrémé en poudre (Amendment of the call for tender by EVSt-F and FORMA for the sale of skim milk powder)

C 152, 31.12.1970

## COURT OF JUSTICE

### New cases

Affaire 60-70 : Recours introduit le 22 octobre 1970 par M. Jean Verheyden contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 60-70 : Suit filed by Mr Jean Verheyden on 22 October 1970 against the Commission of the European Communities)

C 142, 1.12.1970

Affaire 61-70 : Recours introduit le 4 novembre 1970 par M. Gianfranco Vistosi contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 61-70 : Suit filed by Mr Gianfranco Vistosi on 4 November 1970 against the Commission of the European Communities)

C 142, 1.12.1970

Affaire 62-70 : Recours introduit le 12 novembre 1970 par la société en commandite Werner A. Bock contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 62-70 : Suit filed against the Commission of the European Communities by Werner A. Bock, limited partnership, on 12 November 1970)

C 145, 8.12.1970

Affaire 63-70 : Recours introduit le 16 novembre 1970 par M. Fritz-Auguste Bode contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 63-70 : Suit filed by Mr Fritz-Auguste Bode on 16 November 1970 against the Commission of the European Communities)

C 145, 8.12.1970

Affaire 64-70 : Recours introduit le 16 novembre 1970 par M. Friedhelm Diletti contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 64-70 : Suit filed by Mr Friedhelm Diletti on 16 November 1970 against the Commission of the European Communities)

C 145, 8.12.1970

Affaire 65-70 : Recours introduit le 16 novembre 1970 par M. Werner Horn contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 65-70 : Suit filed by Mr Werner Horn on 16 November 1970 against the Commission of the European Communities)

C 145, 8.12.1970

Affaire 66-70 : Recours introduit le 16 novembre 1970 par Mlle Eugénie Katzmarek contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 66-70 : Suit filed by Miss Eugénie Katzmarek on 16 November 1970 against the Commission of the European Communities)

C 145, 8.12.1970

Affaire 67-70 : Recours introduit le 16 novembre 1970 par M. Heinrich Klitz contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 67-70 : Suit filed by Mr Heinrich Klitz on 16 November 1970 against the Commission of the European Communities)

C 145, 8.12.1970

Affaire 68-70 : Recours introduit le 16 novembre 1970 par M. Hans Maier contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 68-70 : Suit filed by Mr Hans Maier on 16 November 1970 against the Commission of the European Communities)

C 145, 8.12.1970



Affaire 69-70 : Recours introduit le 16 novembre 1970 par Mme Ingeburg Nolden-Hornschuh contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 69-70 : Suit filed by Mrs Ingeburg Nolden-Hornschuh on 16 November 1970 against the Commission of the European Communities)

C 145, 8.12.1970

Affaire 70-70 : Recours introduit le 16 novembre 1970 par M. Wolfgang Sachs contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 70-70 : Suit filed by Mr Wolfgang Sachs on 16 November 1970 against the Commission of the European Communities)

C 145, 8.12.1970

Affaire 71-70 : Recours introduit le 16 novembre 1970 par M. Manfred Schmitt contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 71-70 : Suit filed by Mr Manfred Schmitt on 16 November 1970 against the Commission of the European Communities)

C 145, 8.12.1970

Affaire 72-70 : Recours introduit le 16 novembre 1970 par Mme Erna Vordermayer contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 72-70 : Suit filed by Mrs Erna Vordermayer on 16 November 1970 against the Commission of the European Communities)

C 145, 8.12.1970

Affaire 73-70 : Recours introduit le 16 novembre 1970 par M. Kurt Weighardt contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 73-70 : Suit filed by Mr Kurt Weighardt on 16 November 1970 against the Commission of the European Communities)

C 145, 8.12.1970

Affaire 74-70 : Recours introduit le 16 novembre 1970 par M. Hans-Joachim Wetekam contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 74-70 : Suit filed by Mr Hans-Joachim Wetekam on 16 November 1970 against the Commission of the European Communities)

C 145, 8.12.1970

Affaire 75-70 : Recours introduit le 16 novembre 1970 par M. Walter Zastrau contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 75-70 : Suit filed by Mr Walter Zastrau on 16 November 1970 against the Commission of the European Communities)

C 145, 8.12.1970

### Judgments

Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 12-70 (Judgment of the Court in Case 12-70)

C 145, 8.12.1970

Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 16-70 (Judgment of the Court in Case 16-70)

C 145, 8.12.1970

Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 17-70 (Judgment of the Court in Case 17-70)

C 145, 8.12.1970

Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 20-70 (Judgment of the Court in case 20-70)

C 145, 8.12.1970

Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 23-70 (Judgment of the Court in Case 23-70)

C 145, 8.12.1970

### III. RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMUNITIES

#### COMMISSION

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The Commission's activities in the social field in 1969  
(8310) 1970. 31 p. (d,f,i,n,e,s)

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Report on the medium-term social security forecasts in the  
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(14.575/V/70 Roneoed doc.) 1970. 32 p. (d,f,i,n: in preparation)

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Sixth and seventh annual reports on the implementation of  
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First report of the Steel Industry Safety Commission  
(16.673) 1970. 51 p. (f)

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EEC Information. Agricultural markets. Prices. Animal products  
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EEC Information. Agricultural markets. Trade

Bi-monthly. 1970. August  
(19.230/VI/70). (d/f/i/n)

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## Internal information

Evolution and forecasts of the population working in agri-  
culture.

(4131/VI/70). 1970. Differing pagination. (f; d : in preparation).

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In "Internal Information on Agriculture". No. 61

Agricultural forecasts

II. Possibilities of using certain models, methods and techniques  
in the Community.

(8.433/VI/69) 1970. 249 p. (f; d : in preparation).

In "Internal Information on Agriculture". No. 63

See also : Statistics

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## Development aid

### European Development Fund

Access by companies to markets financed by the European  
Development Fund.

(16.764) 1970. 43 p. (f; d, i, n, e : in preparation)

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European Development Fund — 2nd EDF

Quarterly situation of 2nd EDF projects in hand at 30 Sep-  
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(8160) (f)

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Courier of the Association

Bi-monthly. 1971. January-February. (f)

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## Economic and financial affairs

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Quarterly. 1970. No. 3/4

(2001) (d, f, i, n ; e : in preparation)

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Report to the Council and Commission on the establishment  
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munity "The Werner Report" (final draft)  
Luxembourg: Council/Commission of the European Com-  
munities. 1970. 72 p. Supplement to Bulletin No. 11-1970  
(4001) (d, f, i, n, e)  
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Commission memorandum and proposal to the Council on  
the establishment by stages of economic and monetary union  
(submitted to the Council on 30 October 1970)  
In : "Offprint from the Bulletin of the European Commu-  
nities"  
Year 3, No. 11, 16 p.  
(4001) (f, d, i, n, e)

Free

Bond market policy in the EEC countries.<sup>1</sup> Existing instru-  
ments and their application from 1966 to 1969  
(Report by a group of experts set up by the Monetary  
Committee)  
Brussels: European Commission Monetary Committee, 1970.  
93 p. + annexes  
(8320) (d, f, i, n, e : in preparation)

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(8303) 1970 (f)

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The legal framework of international cooperation in science  
and the European problem  
Documents of the seminars at Aix-en-Provence and Nice  
Brussels: Directorate-General for General Research and Tech-  
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(8276) 1970. 642 p. (f)

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<sup>1</sup> See Part Two, sec. 16.

Eurospectra. Scientific and technical review of the European Communities

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Statistics

A European system of integrated economic accounting — SEC — 1970

(16831) 1970. 249. p. (f; d, i, n, e: in preparation)

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External trade : tariff statistics  
Imports — 1968. Table 1 and Tables 2 and 3 + Corrigenda  
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External trade and associated countries — 1967-1969 Yearbook  
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(Numerical statistical code of the "Common Customs Tariff  
of the European Communities", at 1/1/1969)  
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(5211) (d/f/i/n)  
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75

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375

Iron and Steel — 1970 Yearbook  
(5047) 1970. 404 p. (d/f/i/n)

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#### *Internal information on agricultural statistics*

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(16,969) (d/f)

Limited  
distribution

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Monthly. 1970. No. 11  
(5216) (d/f)

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(5199) (d/f)

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## Documentation

### List of recent additions

Central Library of the European Commission  
Monthly. 1970. Nos. 9 and 10. Multilingual  
(5002)

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### Classified catalogue of works

(20.322) General

(20.323) Science- Techniques. Commission of the European  
Communities

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Limited  
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Monthly. 1971. Supplement III. Multilingual

### Selected articles

Commission of the European Communities. Central docu-  
mentation service. Roneoed doc.

(19208/IX/70). Fortnightly. 1970. Nos. 20, 21, 22 and 23/24.  
Multilingual

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Bibliography No. 2 "Fiscal problems", situation at 1 Dec. 1970  
Commission of the European Communities. Central docu-  
mentation service

(IX/4058/66 — Rev. 4) 20 p. (d, f, i, n)

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Monthly. January 1971. No. 150 (f)

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#### Europäische Gemeinschaft

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#### Comunità Europee

Monthly. XVI. December 1970. No. 12 (i)

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00187 — Roma

#### Europese Gemeenschap

Monthly. December 1970. No. 131 (n)

Annual subscription: Fl. 5, Bfrs. 60

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Voorlichtingsdienst der Europese Gemeen-  
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Quarterly. Sept./Oct. 1970. No. 3  
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#### Information — Brochures

Communauté européenne — Informations  
Monthly. January 1971. No. 12 (f)  
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Bfrs. 130

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— The school systems in the EEC  
countries (2)  
— Free movement of workers  
Paris: Europe université. 1970. No. 36  
(f) FF 2

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— The Southwest of France (1)  
Paris: Europe université. 1971. No. 37  
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— The daily press in the Community — 2  
From one country to another  
1970. No. 11  
(d, f, i, n). Limited distribution

The European Community in 1970  
1970. 17 p. (f, n). Free

The European Community's Joint Research  
Centre  
1970. (d, f, i, n, e). Free

Memento of the European Community  
1970. (f). Free  
In "En Bref". No. 25

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européennes,  
61, rue des Belles Feuilles  
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## IV. ABSTRACTS OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS

### European System of National Accounts — SESA (16 831)

1970 (French; German, Italian, Dutch, English: in preparation)

Price: £2.1.6; \$5.00; Bfrs 250

The Statistical Office of the European Communities has published in French the "European System of National Accounts" (ESA) which represents the Community's handbook of national accounts. The services of the Commission shall use the concepts, definitions and nomenclatures of the ESA as well as the data provided by the countries in the scope of this system. The English version will follow as soon as possible.

### 8317 — 5147 — Synoptic report on research into changes in the manpower situation in the steel industry

1970, 120 pp. (d, f, i, n). Free

The Commission of the European Communities has recently published the "Synoptic report on research into the changes in the manpower situation in the steel industry", a document which has the *imprimatur* of the Joint Committee on Harmonization of Terms of Employment (Steel).

This study was undertaken to obtain a picture of the social consequences implicit in structural and economic changes in the steel industry, and is presented in synoptic form, bringing together the results of research at national level in the countries of the Community. In this short version it is an excellent work of reference, easy to consult and clearly showing how changes occurred in manpower deployment from the sectoral, vocational and geographical angles during the period considered.

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